

VOCABULARIUM LATIALE:

OR, A

Latin Vocabulary.

IN TWO PARTS.

The FIRST being a Collection of the most usual and easy *Latin* Words, whether *Primitive* or *Derivative*, with their Signification in *English*;

After the ORDER of the

Eight Parts of SPEECH:

GIVING

A Specimen of each, and most naturally shewing the *Gender*, *Increase*, *Declension* and *Motion* of Nouns and Pronouns; with the *Conjugation*, *Preterperfect Tense*, and *Supine* of Verbs, both *Simple* and *Compound*.

The SECOND shewing the Variation and Declining of all the *Declinable* Parts, both *Regular* and *Irregular*.

BY THOMAS DYCHE,

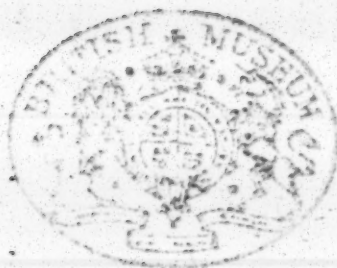
Late Schoolmaster at Stratford.

The FOURTEENTH EDITION, carefully Corrected.

L O N D O N:

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M DCC XCI.



T H E P R E F A C E.

THE Design of this Collection is to furnish Children with a competent Stock of Latin Words, of the most ordinary and common Use, and to assist them in the Declining of all the Varieties of Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs. Perhaps here are the fewest Words that appear in any Work of this Kind; and for that Reason, I suppose it likely to be the more useful and acceptable in the World, since the great Length of our common Vocabularies (as well as the confused Mixture of Genders, Declensions, and Conjugations) is found too often to discourage both the Master from Teaching, and the Scholar from learning them, with any tolerable Pleasure or Patience.

And as for the Method in which the Words are placed, I think, I have such a worthy Precedent as none need be ashamed to follow, viz. the Learned Dr. Goad, in his **LATIN PRIMITIVES**, which is the best Collection of this Kind that I have seen extant. But I must confess, I took no Regard, whether the Words were Primitive or Derivatives, if I found them of common Use, since a very great Part of the Primitives, as well as Derivatives, is seldom or never met with in the reading of Classics, or useful to the common Exercises of School Boys.

But I have endeavoured strictly to shew both the Gender and Declension of every Noun, as also the Kind, Conjugation, Preterperfect Tense, and Supine, of the Verbs, under their several Ranks; to which latter, I have annexed their Compounds, if not all, yet the most usual, and especially such as vary from the Simples, in the Method of, the Oxford Annotators, which I compared and found most agreeable to such Grammarians of Note as I had by me. And I promise myself, that this Method, well followed, will make the Grammar Rules much more easy to the Learner afterwards. 'Twill certainly so rivet the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines in his Memory, that the Rules of As in Præsenti will be in a manner useless, many considerable Errors of them being hereby prevented, and their Defects supplied.

And though this Vocabulary may light in the hands of some that have a Prejudice or Aversion to the Trouble of committing single Words to Memory, and so slight the former Part of it as less useful, yet, I hope, none of our Profession will wrong their Judgment so much as to object against the Necessity of Declining all Words in the fullest Manner, or to say, that a Method can be contrived too plain and expeditiously for

young Beginners in the Latin Tongue. And this is the Design of the latter Part of this Book, and the only Reason why it was put by itself, with References where to find Variety of Examples in the former Part, which cannot but be very beneficial, even to those who do not take the Pains to learn them by heart.

And for Confirmation of my Opinion in this, I appeal to the Preface of our common Grammar, where, in the Seventh Paragraph, (too long to insert here, but worthy to be a standig Rule to all Teachers of the Latin Tongue) the Author recommends the Multitude of Examples; withal advising, that the easiest and most common (of which the former Part of this Book consists) be taken first, and that they be varied and declined in all Forms; and, in a Word, he esteems it not fit that a Child should be put forward, till he be absolute Master of what is explained, supplied, and made easy for him, in the latter Part of this Vocabulary. And it is a comfortable Consideration, that this excellent Method of grounding a Latinist both is and has been for many Years used in all Schools of Note at Home, as well as it is generally beyond Sea. And they that have followed it will readily testify and recommend the Advantages of it, from the good Success of their own Labours.

I shall only add a Caution or two, necessary to be minded in the Use of this Book, and I have done.

When any Latin Word is distinguished by the Italian Character, I will signify it to be obsolete, or very rarely used.

If no Supine, or Termination of a Supine, be set after a Preterperfect Tense, 'tis because 'tis wanting.

When the Terminations are set after any Simple, to denote the Preterperfect Tense and Supine, and no such Termination is placed after its Compounds, which always follows in a small Letter, take it for granted, that they are to be formed as their Simple Verb aforegoing.

Some few Abbreviations and Letters are used for whole Words; but they are so plain to any Master, that I may spare the Trouble of explaining them.

Lastly, in the Formation of Verbs, I thought it best for the Learner to have only one or two of the Prime Significations of the Tenses in English, and to learn the Elegant Varieties of each Tense more fully afterwards, at their first Entrance upon Translating into Latin.

For which Purpose, there are many good Helps provided in the Authors, that furnish us with such Examples; particularly in Walker's and Leeds's; which the Learned know to be none of the worst of their Kind, though much disused in Schools of later Years, for Reasons best known among themselves.

Vocabularium Latiale :

OR,

A Vocabulary of the most *Usual* Latin Words,
methodically ranked according to the *Order*
of the *Eight Parts of Speech*.

CHAP I.

Substantives of the First Declension.

I. Masculines.

COmēta-æ, a blazing star
Laniſta, a fencer
Lixa, a scullion
Nauta, a sailor
Papa, a pope
Poēta, a poet
Rabūla, a wrangler
Satrāpa, a peer
Scriba, a writer
Scurra, a buffoon

II. Feminines.

Acicūla, a pin
Ala, a wing
Anima, a soul
Anſa, a handle
Aqua, water
Aquila, an eagle
Ara, an altar
Aranea, a spider

Arca, a chest	
Area, a court yard	20
Arēna, sand	
Avia, a grandmother	
Aula, a [prince's] court	
Aura, a gale	
5 Bacca, a berry	25
Balæna, a whale	
Barba, a beard	
Beſtia, a beast	
Brasſica, a cabbage	
10 Bruma, winter	30
Buccīna, a trumpet	
Bulla, a bubble	
Camēra, a chamber	
Caſa, a cottage	
Catēna, a chain	35
Cauda, a tail	
15 Cauſa, a cause	
Cepa, an onion	
Cera, wax	
Charta, paper	40
Chorda,	

Chorda, <i>a bow string</i>	Lappa, <i>a bur</i>	85
Cithāra, <i>a harp</i>	Libra, <i>a pound</i>	
Clava, <i>a club</i>	Lima, <i>a file</i>	
Cœna, <i>a supper</i>	Linea, <i>a line</i>	
Columba, <i>a pigeon</i>	45 Lingua, <i>a tongue</i>	
Coma, <i>a lock of hair</i>	Litēra, <i>a letter</i>	90
Copia, <i>plenty</i>	Lucerna, <i>a candle</i>	
Costa, <i>a rib</i>	Lyra, <i>a harp</i>	
Crapūla, <i>a surfeit</i>	Machīna, <i>an engine</i>	
Crēpida, <i>a slipper</i>	50 Macūla, <i>a blot</i>	
Crēta, <i>chalk</i>	Mala, <i>the cheek bone</i>	95
Crumēna, <i>a purse</i>	Mamma, <i>the teat</i>	
Culina, <i>a kitchen</i>	Mappa, <i>a napkin</i>	
Culpa, <i>a fault</i>	Massa, <i>a lump</i>	
Cura, <i>care</i>	55 Mensa, <i>a table</i>	
Curia, <i>a court [of law]</i>	Mica, <i>a crumb</i>	100
Cymba, <i>a boat</i>	Mola, <i>a mill</i>	
Domīna, <i>a lady</i>	Musca, <i>a fly</i>	
Faba, <i>a bean</i>	Natūra, <i>nature</i>	
Fabūla, <i>a tale</i>	60 Nebūla, <i>a mist</i>	
Fama, <i>a report</i>	Norma, <i>a ruler</i>	105
Fenestra, <i>a window</i>	Nota, <i>a mark</i>	
Fistūla, <i>a pipe</i>	Novacūla, <i>a razor</i>	
Flamma, <i>a flame</i>	Ocrēa, <i>a boot</i>	
Forma, <i>a shape</i>	65 Offa, <i>a gobbet</i>	
Fossa, <i>a ditch</i>	Officīna, <i>a shop</i>	110
Funda, <i>a sling</i>	Olla, <i>a pot</i>	
Furca, <i>a fork</i>	Opēra, <i>labour</i>	
Gemma, <i>a jewel</i>	Ora, <i>a border</i>	
Gena, <i>a cheek</i>	70 Pagīna, <i>a page</i>	
Gleba, <i>a clod</i>	Patīna, <i>a platter</i>	115
Gloria, <i>glory</i>	Pecunia, <i>money</i>	
Gluma, <i>a husk</i>	Penna, <i>a quill</i>	
Gula, <i>a throat</i>	Pera, <i>a satchel</i>	
Gutta, <i>a drop</i>	75 Pila, <i>a ball</i>	
Haſta, <i>a spear</i>	Placenta, <i>a cake</i>	120
Hedēra, <i>ivy</i>	Plaga, <i>a stroke</i>	
Herba, <i>an herb</i>	Planta, <i>a plant</i>	
Hora, <i>an hour</i>	Platēa, <i>a street</i>	
Janua, <i>a gate</i>	80 Pluma, <i>a feather</i>	
Ira, <i>anger</i>	Pœna, <i>punishment</i>	125
Juba, <i>a mane</i>	Pompa, <i>a stately show</i>	
Lacryma, <i>a tear</i>	Porta, <i>a [city] gate</i>	
Lana, <i>wool</i>	Præda, <i>a prey</i>	Puella,

Puella, a girl		Toga, a gown	160
Rana, a frog	130	Tuba, a trumpet	
Regūla, a rule		Tunica, a coat	
Rima, a chink		Turba, a rout	
Rixa, a quarrel		Turma, a troop	
Rosa, a rose		Vacca, a cow	165
Rota, a wheel	135	Vagina, a scabbard	
Ruga, a wrinkle		Vena, a vein	
Sagitta, an arrow		Venia, pardon	
Scala, a ladder		Vesica, a bladder	
Scheda, a sheet		Vespa, a wasp	170
Schola, a school	140	Vetula, an old woman	
Sella, a bench		Via, a way	
Semita, a path		Vidua, a widow	
Sera, a lock		Villa, a country house	
Serra, a saw		Viola, a violet	175
Seta, a bristle	145	Virga, a twig	
Situla, a bucket		Vita, life	
Spica, an ear of corn		Ulna, an ell	
Sporta, a basket		Umbra, a shadow	
Stella, a star		Urna, a pitcher	180
Stilla, a drop	150	Urtica, a nettle	
Sylva, a wood		Uva, a grape	
Tabula, a plank			
Teda, a torch			
Tegula, a tile			
Tela, a web			
Terra, land	155		
Tersera, a dye			
Testa, a shell			
Tibia, a pipe			

III. Commons.

Advēna, a stranger	
Dama, a buck or doe	
Incōla, an inhabitant	185
Talpa, a mole	
Verna, a slave	

C H A P. II.

Substantives of the Second Declension.

I. Masculines in us.

Agnus-i, a lamb
 Angēlus, an angel
 Angulus, a corner
 Animus, a mind
 Annulus, a ring
 Annus, a year

Afsinus, an ass
 Avus, a grandfather
 Baculus, a stick
 Cadus, a barrel
 Calamus, a reed
 Calceus, a shoe
 Caminus, a chimney
 Campus, a [plain] field

10

Can.

Cantharus, a jug	15	Lectus, a bed	
Carrus, a cart		Lupus, a wolf	60
Casus, cheese		Malleus, a hammer	
Cervus, a stag		Maritus, a husband	
Chorus, a choir		Mendicus, a beggar	
Cibus, meat	20	Milvus, a kite	
Circulus, a circle		Modius, a bushel	65
Clavus, a nail		Modus, a manner	
Clypeus, a buckler		Morbus, a disease	
Coquus, a cook		Mulus, a mule	
Corvus, a raven	25	Mundus, the world	
Cumulus, an heap		Murus, a [city] wall	70
Cuneus, a wedge		Nasus, a nose	
Cyathus, a cup		Nervus, a sinew	
Cygnus, a swan		Nidus, a nest	
Denarius, a penny	30	Nimbus, a shower	
Deus, God		Nodus, a knot	75
Diabolus, a devil		Nucleus, a kernel	
Digitus, a finger		Numerus, a number	
Discipulus, a scholar		Nummus, money	
Discus, a dish; a coin	35	Nuncius, a messenger	
Dolus, deceit		Obolus, a halfpenny	80
Dominus, a lord		Oculus, an eye	
Dumus, a bush		Pagus, a village	
Equus, a horse		Pannus, cloth	
Famulus, a waiting man	40	Pediculus, a louse	
Favus, a honey comb		Pesulus, a bolt	85
Filius, a son		Pileus, a cap	
Fumus, smoke		Pilus, an hair	
Fungus, a mushroom		Populus, a people	
Furnus, an oven	45	Porcus, a hog	
Fusus, a spindle		Pugnis, a fist	90
Galerus, a hat		Pullus, a young one	
Gallus, a cock		Puteus, a well	
Gladius, a sword		Racemus, a cluster	
Graculus, a crow	50	Ramus, a bough	
Hamus, a hook		Remus, an oar	95
Herus, a master		Rivus, a river	
Hircus, a goat		Saccus, a bag	
Haedus, a kid		Scopulus, a rock	
Hortulanus, a gardener	55	Scopus, a mark	
Hortus, a garden		Somnus, sleep	100
Humerus, a shoulder		Succus, juice	
Laqueus, a snare		Sulcus, a furrow	Taurus,

Taurus, a bull
 Terminus, a bound
 Thesaurus, a treasure
 Titulus, a title
 Tubus, a pipe
 Ventus, a wind
 Vicus, a street
 Vitulus, a calf
 Urceus, a pitcher
 Ursus, a bear

II. Masculines in er not increasing.

Ager-gri, a field
 Aper-pri, a boar
 Cancer-cri, a crab fish
 Caper-pri, a goat
 Coluber-bri, a snake
 Culter-tri, a knife
 Fiber-bri, a beaver
 Liber-bri, a book
 Magister-tri, a master
 Minister-tri, a servant

III. Masculines in er increasing short.

Gener-eri, a son-in-law
 Levir-iri, a brother-in-law
 Presbyter-eri, a priest
 Puer-eri, a boy
 Socer-eri, a father-in-law
 Vir-iri, a man

IV. Feminines.

Buxus-i, a box-tree
 Cedrus, a cedar
 Cerasus, a cherry-tree
 Colus, a distaff
 Corylus, a hazel
 Cupressus, a cypress
 Fagus, a beech-tree
 Fraxinus, an ash
 Humus, the ground
 Malus, an apple-tree
 Methodus, a method
 Morus, a mulberry-tree

Myrtus, a myrtle
 Ornus, a wild ash
 105 Platānus, a plane-tree
 Populus, a poplar
 Prunus, a plum-tree
 145 Pyrus, a pear-tree
 Sambucus, an alder
 110 Taxus, a yew-tree
 Ulmus, an elm
 Vannus, a fan
 150

V. Neuters.

Adagium, a proverb
 Ævum, an age
 Antrum, a den
 115 Aratrum, a plough
 Aurum, gold
 155 Bellum, war
 Carpentum, a coach
 Cingulum, a girdle
 120 Cœnum, dirt
 Collum, the neck
 160 Damnum, loss
 Delictum, an offence
 Dolium, a tub
 Donum, a gift
 165 Ferrum, iron
 Folium, a leaf
 125 Forum, a market
 Fretum, a narrow sea
 Frustum, a piece
 Granum, a grain
 170 Gremium, a bosom
 Ingenium, wit
 130 Jugum, a yoke
 Linum, flax
 Lorum, a thong
 175 Lucrum, gain
 Lutum, clay
 135 Malum, an apple
 Membrum, a limb
 Mentum, a chin
 180 Metallum, metal
 Negotium, business

B

Oppidum,

Oppidum, a town		Saxum, a [great] stone	205
Osculum, a kiss		Sceptrum, a sceptre	
Ostium, a door	185	Scortum, a harlot	
Ovum, an egg		Scutum, a shield	
Pallium, a cloak		Seculum, an age	
Patibulum, a gallows		Sigillum, a seal	210
Peccatum, sin		Signum, a sign	
Pedum, a sheep hook	190	Solum, the ground	
Pisum, pease		Somnium, a dream	
Plumbum, lead		Spatium, a space	
Poculum, a cup		Stagnum, a pond	215
Pomum, an apple		Telum, a dart	
Porrum, a leek	195	Templum, a temple	
Pratum, a meadow		Tergum, the back	
Præceptum, a command		Vadum, a ford	
Prælium, a battle		Velum, a sail	220
Præmium, a reward		Verbum, a word	
Prandium, a dinner	200	Vinculum, a bond	
Pretium, a price		Vinum, wine	
Probrum, disgrace		Vitium, vice	
Rapum, a turnip		Vocabulum, a word	225
Regnum, a kingdom		Unguentum, an ointment	

C H A P. III.

Substantives of the Third Declension.

I. Masculines not increasing.

AXis, an axle-tree
 Callis, a path
 Cassis, a hunting net
 Caulis, a stalk
 Collis, a [little] hill
 Crinis, hair
 Ensis, a sword
 Fascis, a faggot
 Follis, a pair of bellows
 Frater-tris, a brother
 Funis, a rope
 Fustis, a club

Ignis, fire
 Imber-bris, a shower
 Mensis, a month
 Orbis, a round thing
 Panis, bread
 Pater-tris, a father
 Piscis, a fish
 5 Postis, a post
 Sentis, a thorn
 Torris, a fire-brand
 Unguis, a nail
 Vectis, a latch
 10 Venter-tris, a belly
 Vermis, a worm
 Verres, a [sucking] pig

II. Femi-

II. Feminines not increasing.

Ædes-is, a temple
 Auris, an ear
 Avis, a bird
 Caro, carnis, flesh
 Cautes-is, a rock
 Clades, slaughter
 Clavis, a key
 Cutis, a skin
 Felis, a cat
 Mater-tris, a mother
 Messis, a harvest
 Moles, a heap
 Nates, a buttock
 Navis, a ship
 Nubes, a cloud
 Ovis, a sheep
 Pestis, a plague
 Sudes, a hedge stake
 Turris, a tower
 Tussis, a cough
 Vallis, a valley
 Vestis, a garment
 Vulpes, a fox

III. Neuters not increasing.

Altäre-is, an altar
 Aplustre-is, a streamer
 Clochleare, a spoon
 Colläre, a band
 Concläve, a closet
 Cubile, a bed
 Mantile, a towel
 Mare, the sea
 Monile, a necklace
 Ovile, a sheep fold
 Rete, a net
 Sedile, a stool
 Suile, a hog sty
 Tibiäle, a stocking

IV. Commons not increasing.

Affinis, a cousin by marriage 65
 Canis, a dog, or bitch
 30 Civis, a citizen
 Hostis, a [public] enemy
 Juvēnis, a young person
 Patruēlis, a cousin german 70
 Senex, an old man or woman
 35 Sodālis, a companion
 Testis, a witness
 Vates, a prophet

V. Masculines increasing sharp, or long.

Adāmas-antis, a diamond 75
 Dens, dentis, a tooth
 Elephas-antis, an elephant
 45 Gigas-antis, a giant
 Glis, gliris, a dormouse
 Grex, gregis, a flock 80
 Lebes-ētis, a kettle
 Magnes-ētis, a load-stone
 50 Mas, maris, the male
 Mos, moris, a manner
 Mus, muris, a mouse 85
 Nepos-ōtis, a grandchild
 Pes, pedis, a foot
 Rex, regis, a king
 Sol, solis, the sun

55 O. ōnis, Masc.

Bufo, a toad 90
 Buteo, a buzzard
 Capo, a capon
 Carbo, a coal
 60 Carpio, a carp
 Caupo, a victualler 95
 Cerdo, a cobbler
 Curculio, a weazle
 Draco, a dragon

Fullo, *a fuller*
 Helluo, *a glutton*
 Histrion, *a stage-player*
 Leo, *a lion*
 Ligo, *a spade*
 Mango, *a broker*
 Melo, *a melon*
 Morio, *a fool [in a play]*
 Mucro, *a [sword's] point*
 Nebulo, *a knave*
 Pavo, *a peacock*
 Præco, *a crier*
 Prædo, *a pirate or robber*
 Salmo, *a salmon*
 Scipio, *a staff*
 Sermo, *a discourse*
 Tyro, *a beginner*
 Titio, *a brand [quench'd]*
 Umbo, *a knot*
 Unio, *a pearl*

Or, ōris, Masc.

Amātor, *a lover*
 Amor, *love*
 Cruor, *gore-blood*
 Doctor, *a teacher*
 Dolor, *grief*
 Error, *a mistake*
 Fossor, *a ditcher*
 Honor, *honour*
 Lector, *a reader*
 Lepor, *wit*
 Licitor, *a serjeant*
 Messor, *a reaper*
 Odor, *a scent*
 Olor, *a swan*
 Pastor, *a shepherd*
 Peccātor, *a sinner*
 Pictor, *a painter*
 Preceptor, *a master*
 Pretor, *a Lord-Mayor*
 Scissor, *a taylor*

Scriptor, *a writer*
 100 Senātor, *an alderman* 140
 Sutor, *a cobbler*
 Textor, *a weaver*
 Tonfor, *a barber*
 Vapour, *a steam*
 105 Venātor, *a huntsman* 145
 Viātor, *a traveller*

VI. Feminines increasing sharp.

110 Æstas-ātis, *summer*
 Ætas-ātis, *an age*
 Ars, artis, *a trade*
 Arx, arcis, *a castle* 150
 Calx, calcis, *lime*
 115 Cervix-icis, *the neck*
 Cornix-icis, *a crow*
 Cos, cotis, *a whetstone*
 Crux, crucis, *a cross* 155
 Dos, dotis, *a portion*
 Fæx, tæcis, *dregs*
 Falx, falcis, *a sickle*
 Fax, facis, *a torch*
 120 Gens, gentis, *a nation* 160
 Glans, glandis, *an acorn*
 Lanx, lancis, *a scale*
 Lex, legis, *a law*
 Lis, litis, *strife*
 125 Merces-ēdis, *a reward* 165
 Merx, mercis, *ware*
 Mors, mortis, *death*
 Nutrix-icis, *a nurse*
 Nux-nucis, *a nut*
 130 Palus-ūdis, *a fen* 170
 Pars, partis, *a part*
 Plebs, plebis, *the commons*
 Quies-ētis, *rest*
 Radix-icis, *a root*
 135 Salus-ūtis, *health* 175
 Trabs, trabis, *a beam*
 Tibex-icis, *a stripe*
 Virtus-ūtis, *virtue*

Voluptas-

Voluptas-ātis, *pleasure*
 Vox, vocis, *a voice*
 Uxor-ōris, *a wife*

O, ōnis, Fem.

Actio, *an action*
 Dictio, *a word*
 Legio, *a band*
 Natio, *a nation*
 Opinio, *a thought*
 Petitio, *a request*
 Potio, *a drink*
 Ratio, *a reason*
 Regio, *a country*
 Visio, *a sight*

VII. Neuters increasing sharp.

Æs, æris, *brass*
 Calcar-āris, *a spur*
 Capital-ālis, *a high crime*
 Cervicīal-alis, *a bolster*
 Crus, cruris, *the leg*
 Exemplar-aris, *a copy*
 Fel, fellis, *gall*
 Jus, juris, *law*
 Laquear-āris, *an [arched] roof*
 Lupānar-āris, *a bawdy-house*
 Mel, mellis, *honey*
 Os, ōris, *a mouth*
 Os, ossis, *a bone*
 Pus, puris, *matter*
 Rus, ruris, *the country*
 Tocūlar-āris, *a wine press*
 Vas, vasis, *a vessel*

VIII. Commons increasing sharp.

Adolescens-tis, *a youth*
 Autor-ōris, *an author*
 Bos, bovis, *an ox or cow*

180 Cliens-tis, *a vassal*
 Custos-ōdis, *a keeper*
 Dux, ducis, *a leader*
 Fur, furis, *a thief*
 215 Hæres-ēdis, *an heir*
 Infans-tis, *an infant*
 Limax-ācis, *a snail*
 Parens-tis, *a parent*
 185 Sacerdos-ōtis, *a priest*
 220 Sus, fuis, *a boar or sow*

IX. Masculines increasing short.

190 Æther-ēris, *the sky*
 Anser-ēris, *a goose*
 Affer-ēris, *a board*
 Calix-īcis, *a cup*
 225 Codex-īcis, *a book*
 Gurgēs-ītis, *a whirlpool*
 Lapis-īdis, *a stone*
 Later-ēris, *a brick*
 Lepus-ōris, *a hare*
 230 Merges-ītis, *a sheaf*
 195 Ordo-īnis, *order*
 Passer-ēris, *a sparrow*
 Pecten-īnis, *a comb*
 Pollex-īcis, *a thumb*
 235 Poples-ītis, *the ham*
 Polex-īcis, *a flea*
 Sattelēs-ītis, *a halbard-man*
 Sorex-īcis, *a rat*
 Stipes-ītis, *a stock*
 240 Termes-ītis, *a maggot*
 Turbo-īnis, *a whirlwind*
 Turtur-ūris, *a turtle*
 Vertex-īcis, *the top of the head*
 Vesper-ēris, *the evening*
 245

X. Feminines increasing short.

210 Arbor-ōris, *a tree*
 Arundo-īnis, *a reed*

Bellis-

Bellis-īdis, a daisy		Limen-īnis, a threshold	
Caligo-īnis, a mist		Littus-ōris, the shore	
Cassis-īdis, an helmet	250	Lumen-īnis, light	290
Cuspis-īdis, a [weapon's] point		Marmor-ōris, marble	
Forfex-īcis, a pair of shears		Munus-ēris, a gift	
Grando-īnis, hail		Nemus-ōris, a forest	
Hirūdo-īnis, a horse-leech		Nomen-īnis, a name	
Hirundo-īnis, a swallow	255	Olus-ēris, a pot-herb	295
Imāgo-īnis, a picture		Onus-ēris, a burden	
Mulier-ēris, a woman		Pectus-ōris, the breast	
Origo-īnis, a beginning		Pignus-ōris, a pawn	
Pecus-ūdis, cattle		Piper-ēris, pepper	
Pellex-īcis, a concubine	260	Pondus-ēris, a weight	300
Sartago-īnis, a frying-pan		Robur-ōris, an oak	
Seges, ētis, a [standing] crop		Scelus-ēris, villainy	
Virgo-īnis, a maid		Semen-īnis, seed	
Vorāgo-īnis, a gulf		Stercus-ōris, dung	
XI. Neuters increasing		Stramen-īnis, straw	305
short.		Suber-ēris, a cork	
Acus-ēris, chaff	265	Tempus-ōris, time	
Agmen-īnis, a troop		Uber-ēris, a pap	
Cacūmen-īnis, a top		Ulcus-ēris, a boil	
Cadāver-ēris, a carcase		Vellus-ēris, a fleece	310
Caput-ītis, a head		Verber-ēris, a stripe	
Carmen-īnis, a poem		Vimen-īnis, a twig	
Corpus-ōris, a body	270	Volūmen-īnis, a volume of a book	
Crimen-īnis, a fault		XII. Commons increasing	
Decus-ōris, honour		short.	
Dedecus-ōris, a disgrace		Ales-ītis, a bird	
Femur-ōris, a thigh	275	Anas-ātis, a duck or drake	315
Flumen-īnis, a river		Antistis-ītis, a governor	
Fœdus-ēris, a league		Auceps-ūpis, a fowler	
Forāmen-īnis, a hole		Augur-ūris, a diviner	
Fulmen-īnis, a thunderbolt		Auspex-īcis, a guide	
Funus-ēris, a burial	280	Comes-ītis, a companion	320
Genus-ēris, a kind		Conjux-ūgis, a married person	
Germen-īnis, a sprout		Eques-ītis, a rider	
Glomus-ēris, a clow		Exul-ūlis, a banished person	
Gramen-īnis, grass		Homo-īnis, a man or woman	
Guttur-ūris the throat	285	Hospes-ītis, a guest	325
Iter, itinēris, a journey		Index-īcis, a discoverer, a pointer	
Latus-ēris, a side		Interpres-ētis, an expounder	

Miles-itis, *a soldier*
 Pedes-itis, *a footman*
 Præses-idis, *a president*
 Præful-ulis, *a prelate*

330 | Princeps-ipsis, *a prince*
 Pugil-ilis, *a fighter*
 Vindex-icis, *a revenger*

C H A P. IV.

Substantives of the Fourth Declension.

I. Masculines.

Æ Stus-ūs, *the tide*
 Arcus, *a bow*
 Artus, *a limb*
 Cantus, *a tune*
 Censu, *an estate*
 Conātus, *an endeavour*
 Currus, *a chariot*
 Exercitus, *an army*
 Exitus, *an end*
 Fluctus, *a wave*
 Gradus, *a degree*
 Gressus, *a step*
 Lacus, *a lake*
 Lusus, *sport*
 Metus, *fear*
 Motus, *a motion*
 Nexus, *a knot*
 Passus, *a pace*
 Portus, *a haven*
 Potus, *drink*
 Questus, *a complaint*
 Risus, *laughter*
 Ritus, *a ceremony*
 Saltus, *a leap*

Sensus, *sense* 25
 Sinus, *a bosom*
 Sumptus, *charge*
 Versus, *a verse*

II. Feminines.

5 Anus, *an old woman*
 Domus-i, vel ūs, *a house* 30
 Ficus, *a fig*
 Laurus-i, vel ūs, *a laurel*
 Manus, *a hand*
 10 Nurus, *a daughter-in-law*
 Pinus, *a pine-tree* 35
 Porticus, *a gallery*
 Quercus, *an oak*
 Tribus, *a tribe*

15

III. Neuters undeclined in
the singular number.

20 Cornu, *a horn, pl. cornua*
 Gelu, *a frost* 40
 Genu, *a knee, pl. genua*
 Tonitru, *thunder*
 Veru, *a spit, pl. verua*

C H A P. V.

Substantives of the Fifth Declension.

M **Masculines.**
Eridies-ēi, *the south*

Masc. or Fem.

Dies, *a day*

Feminines.

Acies, *an edge*
Cæsaries, *a lock of hair*
Facies, *a face* 5
Fides-ēi, *faith*
Glacies, *ice*
Macies, *leanness*
Pauperies, *poverty*
Planities, *a plain* 10
Res, *a thing*
Species, *a kind*
Spes, *hope*

C H A P. VI.

Adjectives.

I. In us-a-um regularly declined.

A Cerbus-a-um, *bitter*
Acidus, *sour*
Acūtus, *sharp*
Egrōtus, *sick*
Æquus, *even*
Albus, *white*
Alternus, *by course*
Altus, *high*
Amārus, *bitter*
Amplus, *large*
Angustus, *narrow*
Antiquus, *ancient*
Aptus, *fit*
Arcānus, *secret*
Aridus, *dry*
Astūtus, *crafty*
Avārus, *covetous*
Avidus, *greedy*

Augustus, *honourable*
Barbārus, *savage* 20
Bellicus, *warlike*
Benignus, *kind*
Blandus, *fair-spoken*
Bonus, *good*
Brutus, *brutish* 25
5 Calvus, *bald*
Canōrus, *loud*
Canus, *hoary*
Castus, *chaste*
Cavus, *hollow* 30
10 Charus, *dear*
Clarus, *bright*
Claudus, *lame*
Cæcus, *blind*
Cœnōsus, *dirty* 35
15 Commōdus, *convenient*
Crassus, *thick*
Crudus, *raw*
Cunctus, *all*

Curtus,

Curtus, <i>short</i>	40	Largus, <i>bountiful</i>	
Curvus, <i>crooked</i>		Lascivus, <i>wanton</i>	85
Decōrus, <i>comely</i>		Lassus, <i>weary</i>	
Densus, <i>close</i>		Latus, <i>board</i>	
Dignus, <i>worthy</i>		Laxus, <i>loose</i>	
Dimidius, <i>half</i>	45	Lentus, <i>slow</i>	
Dirus, <i>curfed</i>		Lepidus, <i>witty</i>	90
Doctus, <i>learned</i>		Limpidus, <i>clear</i>	
Durus, <i>hard</i>		Longus, <i>long</i>	
Ēbrius, <i>drunk</i>		Lucidus, <i>bright</i>	
Egēnus, <i>beggarly</i>	50	Luscus, <i>one-eyed</i>	
Elixus, <i>boiled</i>		Madidus, <i>wet</i>	95
Eximius, <i>famous</i>		Magnus, <i>great</i>	
Facētus, <i>witty</i>		Malignus, <i>spiteful</i>	
Facundus, <i>eloquent</i>		Malus, <i>bad</i>	
Famelicus, <i>hungry</i>	55	Mancus, <i>maimed</i>	
Fatuus, <i>foolish</i>		Manfuētus, <i>tame</i>	100
Ferus, <i>wild</i>		Marinus, <i>of the sea</i>	
Fessus, <i>weary</i>		Matūrus, <i>ripe</i>	
Fidus, <i>trusty</i>		Medius, <i>middlemost</i>	
Firmus, <i>stedfast</i>	60	Merus, <i>unmixt</i>	
Fœcundus, <i>plentiful</i>		Mirus, <i>wonderful</i>	105
Fœdus, <i>foul</i>		Modicus, <i>mean</i>	
Formōsus, <i>handsome</i>		Mœstus, <i>sad</i>	
Fortunātus, <i>lucky</i>		Molestus, <i>troublesome</i>	
Fraternus, <i>brotherly</i>	65	Morōsus, <i>snarward</i>	
Frigidus, <i>cold</i>		Multus, <i>much</i>	110
Fuscus, <i>brown</i>		Mundus, <i>clean</i>	
Garrūlus, <i>prattling</i>		Mutilus, <i>maimed</i>	
Gelidus, <i>cold</i>		Mutus, <i>dumb</i>	
Generōsus, <i>noble</i>	70	Novus, <i>new</i>	
Gnarus, <i>skilful</i>		Nudus, <i>naked</i>	115
Gnavus, <i>industrious</i>		Obscūrus, <i>dark</i>	
Gratus, <i>welcome</i>		Onustus, <i>laden</i>	
Gravidus, <i>big with young</i>		Opimus, <i>rich</i>	
Hirsūtus, <i>hairy</i>	75	Opportūnus, <i>seasonable</i>	
Humānus, <i>courteous</i>		Orbus, <i>bereaved</i>	120
Idoneus, <i>fit</i>		Otiōsus, <i>idle</i>	
Impius, <i>wicked</i>		Pallidus, <i>pale</i>	
Insānus, <i>mad</i>		Parcus, <i>sparing</i>	
Iracundus, <i>hasty</i>	80	Parvus, <i>little</i>	
Jejūnus, <i>fasting</i>		Paternus, <i>fatherly</i>	125
Jucundus, <i>pleasant</i>		Patūlus, <i>open</i>	
Lætus, <i>joyful</i>		Paucus, <i>few</i>	

III. In er-era-erum in-
creasing short.

Asper-ëra-ërum, rough	210
Dexter, on the right hand	
Lacer, rent, torn	
Liber, free	
Prosper, fortunate	
Tener, tender	215
Satur-ûra-ûrum, full	

IV. Irregulars of three
Endings.

Totus, whole	
Solus, alone	
Ullus, any	
Nullus, none	220
Alius-a-ud, another	
Alter-ëra-ërum, another, one of the two	
Uter-tra-trum, whether of the two	
Neuter-tra-trum, neither	

V. Adjectives of two End-
ings in is M. & F. e
Neut.

Æquālis &-e, equal	225
Agrestis, clownish	
Brevis, short	
Comis, courteous	
Commūnis, common	
Crudēlis, cruel	230
Deformis, ugly	
Dulcis, sweet [tasted]	
Facilis, easy	
Fatālis, deadly	
Fidēlis, faithful	235
Fortis, valiant	
Fragilis, brittle	
Grandis, big	
Gravis, heavy	
Habilis, fit	

Hilāris, merry	
Humilis, low	
Illustris, famous	
Immānis, cruel	
Inānis, empty	245
Joculāris, jesting	
Lævis, smooth	
Lenis, gentle	
Levis, light	
Liberalis, bountiful	250
Mitis, mild, meek	
Mollis, soft	
Mortālis, mortal	
Nobilis, noble	
Omnis, all	255
Pinguis, fat	
Putris, rotten	
Qualis, of what sort	
Rudis, ignorant	
Similis, like	260
Singulāris, excellent	
Sterilis, barren	
Suavis, sweet [scented]	
Talis, such	
Tenuis, slender	265
Tristis, sad	
Turpis, filthy	
Venālis, to be sold	
Viridis, green	
Utilis, useful	270

VI. In er Masc. is Masc.
and Fem. e. Neut.

Acer, acris & acre, sharp [tasted]	
Alācer-cris & cre, chearful	
Campester-ſtris & ſtre, of the field	
Celēber-bris & bre, famous	
Celer-ëris & ëre, swift	275
Equester ris & ſtre, of the horse	
Paluster is & ſtre, of the fens	
Pedester ris & ſtre, of the foot	
Saluber is & bre, wholesome	
Sylveſtr-ſtris & ſtre, woody	280

Volūcer-cris & cre, *swift*

VII. Adjectives of one Ending in three Articles.

Atrox-ōcis, *cruel*
 Audax-ācis, *bold*
 Demens-tis, *mad*
 Dives-itis, *rich*
 Fāllax-acis, *deceitful*
 Ferox-ōcis, *fierce*
 Fēlix-īcis, *happy*
 Hebes-ētis, *dull*
 Impar-āris, *odd*
 Inops-ōpis, *poor*
 Insons-tis, *harmless*
 Par-paris, *equal, even*
 Pauper-ēris, *poor*
 Procax-ācis, *impudent*
 Sons, fontis, *guilty*
 Recens-tis, *fresh*
 Repens-tis, *sudden*
 Sospes-itis, *safe*
 Velox-ōcis, *swift*
 Vetus-ēris, *old*

VIII. Adjectives undeclined.

Frugi, *thrifty*
 Nequam, *wicked*
 Quot, *how many?*
 Tot, *so many*
 Aliquot, *some*
 Quot-quot, *as many as*

IX. Numerals undeclined.

Quatour, *four*
 Quinque, *five*
 Sex, *six*
 Septem, *seven*
 Octo, *eight*
 Novem, *nine*
 Decem, *ten*

Undēcim, *eleven* 315
 Duōdecim, *twelve*
 Tredēcim, *thirteen*
 Quatuordēcim, *fourteen*
 Quindēcim, *fifteen*
 Sexdēcim, *sixteen* 320
 Septemdēcim, *seventeen*
 Octodēcim, } *eighteen*
 Duodeviginti, }
 Novemdēcim, } *nineteen*
 Undeviginti, }
 Viginti, *twenty* 325
 Triginta, *thirty*
 290 Quadraginta, *forty*
 Quinquaginta, *fifty*
 Sexaginta, *sixty*
 Septuaginta, *seventy* 330
 Octoginta, *eighty*
 295 Nonaginta, *ninety*
 Centum, *an hundred*
 Mille, *a thousand*
 Bis mille, *two thousand* 335
 Ter mille, } *three thousand*
 300 Tria millia, }

X. Numerals of three Endings.

Unus, *one*
 Primus, *first*
 Binus, *two and two*
 Secundus, *second*
 305 Duplus, *double* 340
 Trinus, *three by three*
 Tertius, *the third*
 Triplus, *threefold*
 Quaternus, *four by four*
 Quartus, *the fourth* 345
 Quadrūplus, *fourfold*
 310 Quinus, *five and five*
 Quintus, *the fifth*
 Senus, *by sixes*
 Sextus, *the sixth* 350
 Septenarius, *by sevens*

Septimus,

Septimus, *the seventh*
 Octāvus, *the eighth*
 Octūplus, *eight fold*
 Nonus, *the ninth* 355
 Decimus, *the tenth*
 Decūplus, *ten-fold*
 Undecimus, *the eleventh*
 Duodecimus, *the twelfth*
 Vicesimus, } *the twentieth* 360
 Vigessimus, }
 Tricesimus, } *the thirtieth*
 Trigesimus, }
 Quadragesimus, *the fortieth*
 Quinquagesimus, *the fiftieth*
 Sexagesimus, *the sixtieth*
 Septuagesimus, *the seventieth* 365
 Octogesimus, *the eightieth*
 Nonagesimus, *the nintieth*
 Centenus, } *the hundredth*
 Centesimus, }
 Centūplus, *an hundred-fold*
 Ducentessimus, *the two hundredth*
 Trecentessimus, *the three hundredth* 370
 Quadringentesimus, *the four hundredth*
 Quingentesimus, *the five hundredth*
 Sexcentessimus, *the six hundredth*
 Septingentesimus, *the seven hundredth* 375
 Octingentesimus, *the eight hundredth*
 Noningentesimus, *the nine hundredth*
 Millesimus, *the thousandth*
 The following Numerals
 want the sing. Number.
 Ambo-æ-o, *both*
 Duo-æ-o, *two* 380
 Tres, tria, *three*
 Novēni-æ-a, *nine*
 Undēni, *eleven*
 Duōdeni, *by dozens*

Quindenī, *fifteen* 385
 Vicēni, *twenty*
 Trecenti, *thirty*
 Quadrageñi, *forty*
 Quinquageñi, *fifty*
 Sexageñi, *sixty* 390
 Septuageñi, *seventy*
 Octogēni, *eighty*
 Ducenti, *two hundred*
 Trecenti, *three hundred*
 Quadringenti, *four hundred* 395
 Quingenti, *five hundred*
 Sexcenti, *six hundred*
 Septingenti, *seven hundred*
 Octingenti, *eight hundred*
 Noningenti, *nine hundred* 400
 XI. Numerals in plex,
 Masc. Fem. and Neut.
 Simplex-icis, *of one sort*
 Duplex, *two-fold*
 Triplex, *three-fold*
 Quadruplex, *four-fold*
 Quintūplex, *five-fold* 405
 Sextūplex, *six-fold*
 Septemplex, *seven-fold*
 Octūplex, *eight-fold*
 Nonūplex, *nine-fold*
 Decūplex, *ten-fold* 410
 Centūplex, *an hundred-fold*
 XII. The Months are Sub-
 stantives of the Masc.
 and Fem. Gender.
 Januarius, *January*
 Februarius, *February*
 Martius, *March*
 Aprilis, *April* 415
 Maius, *May*
 Junius, *June*
 Julius, } *July*
 Quintilis, }
 Augustus, } *August*
 Sextilis, }
 Sep.

September-bris, September 420 | November, November
October, October | December, December

C H A P. VII.

Pronouns.

I. Primitives.

N. The three first are Substantives, the rest Adjectives.

EGO mei, *I*

Tu tui, *thou*

Sui, *of himself, of herself, of themselves*

Ille-a-ud, *he or that*

Ipsè-a-um, *he, the self-same*

Iste.a-ud, *he or that*

Hic, hæc, hoc, *he or this*

Is, èa, id, *he, or this* [*what*

Qui, quæ, quod, *which, who, or*

Quis, quæ, quod, *or quid, who, which, or what*

II. Derivatives.

Meus-a-um, *my or mine*

Tuus-a-um, *thy or thine*

Suus-a-um, *his, her, or theirs*

Noster-tra-trum, *yours*

Nostras-trâtis (c. 3.) *belonging to us, of our party*

Vestras-âtis (c. 3.) *of your side*

Cujas-âtis (c. 3.) *of what party, of what country?*

III. Compounds.

Egomet. *I myself*

Tute, *thou thyself*

Sese, *himself, herself, themselves*

Idem, eadem, idem, *the same*

Illic illæc illoc, *that same*

Isthic Isthæc Isthoc, v. Isthuc, *that same*

Hiccinè hæccinè hoccinè, *whether this*

Istiusmōdi (und.) *of that sort*

Hujusmōdi (und.) *of this sort*

Quidam quædam quoddam, *a certain person or thing*

Quivis quævis quodvis, *any one, any thing*

Quilibet quælibet quodlibet, *any one, any thing*

Quicumque quæcunque, quodcunque, *whosoever, whatsoever*

Quisquis quicquid, *whosoever, whatsoever*

Quisnam quænam quodnam, v. quidnam, *which? what?*

Quispiam quæpiam quodpiam, v. quidpiam, *somebody, something*

Quisquam quæquam quidquam, *any body, any thing*

Quisque quæque quodque, *every body, every thing*

Unusquisque unaquæque unumquod; *every body, every thing*

Ecquis ecqua ecquod, v. ecquid, *whether any?*

Nequis nequa nequod, v. nequid, *lest any*

Aliquis aliqua aliquod, v. aliquid, *any body, somebody, something*

Numquis numqua numquod, v. numquid, *whether any?*

Siquis siqua siquod, v. siquid, *any*

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

Verbs in o, of the first Conjugation, with their most usual Compounds.

I. Actives in o-avi-atum.

ÆQUO-avi-atum, to match

Adæquo, to make equal

Coæquo, to level, to make alike

Exæquo, to make smooth, to equalize

Estimo, to esteem

Existimo, to suppose, to imagine

Agito, to shake, to toss

Cogito, to think

Exagito, to disquiet

Amo, to love

Adāmo, to love dearly

Readāmo, to love again

Animo, to encourage

Exanimo, to dishearten, to strike one dead

Apto, to fit

Adapto, to fit to

Arcto, to bind strait

Coarcto, to straiten

Aro, to plough

Exāro, to dig up, to write

Aſſo, to roast

Ausculco, to hearken

Subausculco, to listen privately

Autūmo, to think

Beo, to make happy

Calco, to kick

Conculco, to trample under foot

Inculco, to repeat, to beat into one's head

Proculco, to tread down

Canto, to sing

Decanto, to repeat, to chant

Incanto, to charm

Recanto, to unsay

Capto, to catch

Incepto, to begin

Castigo, to chastise

Causo, inusit.

Accūso, to blame

Incūso, to complain of

Excūso, to excuse

Recūso, to refuse

Celēbro, to make famous

Concelēbro, to solemnize

Celo, to hide

Concēlo, to keep close

Commōdo, to lend

Accomōdo, to suit, to fit

Incommōdo, to do a spight

Concilio, to procure

Reconcilio, to make friends again

Consummo, to finish

Contamīno, to defile, to mix

Copūlo, to join

Cremo, to burn, to set on fire

Creo, to create

Procreo, to beget

Recreo, to refresh

Crucio, to torment

Discrucio, to trouble much

Excrucio, to torture

Culpo, to find fault

Cumūlo, to heap

Accumūlo, to gather on heaps

Curo, to take care

Accūro, to look well too

Pro-

15

20

25

30

Procūro, to provide		Aggrēgo, to gather in troops	
Damno, to disapprove		Congrēgo, to gather together	
Condemno, to condemn		Segrēgo, to separate	
Debello, to vanquish		Guberno, to govern	
Debilito, to weaken		Gusto, to taste	
Delīneo, to draw out		Degusto, to taste slightly	
Dico, to devote	35	Habito, to dwell	
Abdico, to renounce		Cohabito, to live together	
Dedico, to dedicate		Inhabito, to inhabit	
Vindico, to claim		Jacto, to brag	
Indico, to discover		Conjecto, to think, to guess	
Prædico, to preach		Immolo, to sacrifice	55
Dolo, to chip with an ax		Inchoo, to begin	
Dono, to present		Inquino, to stain	
Condono, to pardon		Irrito, to provoke	
Redono, to restore		Judico, to judge	
Edūco, to bring up		Dijudico, to distinguish between	
Eructo, to belch out, to threaten		Præjudico, to judge beforehand	
Fabrico, to forge, to build	40	Jugulo, to stab, to cut one's throat	60
Fascino, to bewitch		Lacero, to tear	
Fatigo, to weary		Dilacero, to rend in pieces	
Defatigo, to tire out		Lacto, to allure	
Firmo, to strengthen		Allecto, to wheedle	
Affirmo, to avouch		Delecto, to delight	
Confirmo, to fortify, to allure		Illecto, to intice	
Flagito, to desire		Oblecto, to please	
Efflagito, to desire earnestly		Lævigo, to polish	
Foro, to bore	45	Lanio, to cut like a butcher	
Perforo, to bore through		Dilanio, to tear asunder	
Fugo, to chase, to put to flight		Laudo, to praise, to commend	65
Genero, to beget, to produce		Collaudo, to praise together	
Degenero, to grow worse		Laxo, to loosen, to untie	
Gesto, to bear, to carry		Relaxo, to unbind, to divert	
Glomero, to wind upon a bottom		Lego, to send away, to bequeath	
Agglomero, to crowd close		Allēgo, to alledge, to shew a reason	
Conglomero, to heap together		Ablē-	
Grego, inusit.	50		

Ablēgo, to send far away
 Relēgo, to banish
 Levo, to lighten, to lift
 Allēvo, to lift up
 Relēvo, to free, to discharge
 Sublēvo, to succour
 Libēro, to set free
 Delibēro, to consider
 Libo, to taste, to sip
 Delibo, to smack slightly
 Libro, to weigh, to poise
 Ligo, to bind, to tie
 Alligo, to fasten, to make guilty
 Colligo, to wrap together
 Obligo, to bind fast, to oblige
 Subligo, to tie under
 Limo, to file, to polish
 Elimo, to smooth, to finish
 Loco, to place
 Collōco, to place together
 Elōco, to hire out
 Lustro, to view, to survey 75
 Illustro, to brighten, to make plain
 Perlustro, to view all over
 Luxo, to disjoin
 Macēro, to waste, to torment
 Emacēro, to make clean
 Macūlo, to blot
 Emacūlo, to take out spots
 Commacūlo, to defile, to imbrue
 Mando, to charge
 Amando, to send away
 Demando, to intrust
 Commendo, to commend
 Emendo, to amend (à menda)
 Mandūco, to chew 80
 Ministro, to attend, to supply
 Administro, to manage
 Subministro, to furnish
 Monstro, to shew

Commonstro, to shew plainly
 Demonstro, to prove clearly
 Præmonstro, to foreshew
 Muto, to change
 Commūto, to exchange
 Immūto, to alter
 Permūto, to exchange
 Transmūto, to alter quite
 Narro, to tell
 Enarro, to tell at large
 Denarro, to tell in order
 Prænarro, to tell beforehand
 Neco-avi-atum, to kill 85
 Enēco, enēcui & āvi, enectum,
 & enecātum, to kill, to trouble
 Internēco-ui, & avi, etum, &
 ātum, to put to the sword
 Nego, to deny, to say no
 Abnēgo, to deny point blank
 Denēgo, to refuse
 Pernēgo, to deny to the last
 Nomīno, to call, to give a
 name
 Agnomīno, to nick name
 Cognomīno, to give a surname
 Denomīno, to name
 Noto, to mark
 Annōto, to remark, to set down
 Denōto, to mark out
 Nudo, to strip naked
 Denūdo, to make bare
 Numēro, to count, to pay 90
 Annumēro, to reckon to
 Denumēro, to pay ready money
 Fernumēro, to tell over
 Enumēro, to number up
 Nuncio, to tell
 Annuncio, to bring news
 Denuncio, to give warning
 Enuncio, to publish, to utter
 Prænuncio, to foretell
 D Pronuncio,

Pronuncio, to pronounce		Importo, to carry in	
Renuncio, to relate, to disclaim		Supporto, to carry privily	
Nuncüpo, to call by name		Reporto, to bring again	
Onëro, to load		Postulò, to require	
Exonëro, to unload		Expostulò, to demand, to chide	
Opto, to wish		Privo, to rob, to deprive	
Adopto, to choose for a son		Probo, to like, to prove	
Exopto, to wish greatly		Approbo, to approve	
Coopto, to make choice of		Compröbo, to like well	
Oro, to beseech	95	Impröbo, to dislike	
Adöro, to worship		Repröbo, to reject	
Exöro, to obtain by begging		Publico, to publish	110
Peröro, to conclude a speech		Pulso, to thump, to knock	
Orno, to trim, to adorn		Compulso, to beat against	
Adorno, to set off, to beautify		Purgo, to cleanse	
Exorno, to garnish, to deck		Expurgo, to clear, to justify	
Suborno, to bring in false witness		Compurgo, to clear	
Ostento, to brag		Perpurgo, to scour, to cleanse thoroughly	
Paco, to appease		Puto, to think, to prune	
Palpo, to stroke gently		Compüto, to cast up an account	
Paro, to procure	100	Depüto, to esteem, to assign	
Appäro, to make ready		Ampüto, to cut off	
Compäro, to compare		Repüto, to think again	
Præpäro, to prepare		Suppüto, to reckon up	
Repäro, to repair		Rigo, to water	
Patro, to perform		Irrigo, to moisten, to soak	
Perpëtro, to commit		Rogo, to ask	115
Impëtro, to obtain		Abrögo, to abolish	
Pello, inusitatum		Erögo, to lay out	
Appello, to call, to appeal		Derögo, to take away	
Compello, to speak to one		Irrögo, to impose	
Interpello, to interrupt		Interrögo, to ask	
Penëtro, to pierce		Prorögo, to defer	
Placo, to pacify		Surrögo, to put in one's room	
Planto, to plant, to set	105	Rumino, to chew the cud	
Supplanto, to trip up, to undermine		Runco, to weed	
Porto, to carry		Sacro, to devote, to curse	
Apporto, to bring to		Consëcro, to make holy	
Comporto, to carry together		Obsëcro, to beseech	
Exporto, to carry out		Sagino,	

Sagino, to cram, to fatten		Taxo, to rate, to reprove	
Salvo, to save	120	Tempĕro, to govern, to forbear	
Salūto, to salute		Attempĕro, to make fit	
Confalūto, to greet together		Obtempĕro, to obey	
Resalūto, to greet again		Tento, to try	140
Sano, to heal		Intento, to stretch out, to threaten	
Satio, to cloy, to glut		Pertento, to prove thoroughly	
Exsatio, to satisfy		Sustento, to uphold	
Satūro, to fill the belly		Titillo, to tickle, to pleasure	
Saucio, to wound	125	Tolĕro, to endure	
Sedo, to allay		Tracto, to handle	
Servo, to keep		Attrecto, to grope, to touch	
Affervo, to keep safe		Contrecto, to touch often	
Conservo, to keep together		Detrecto, to refuse, to abate	
Observo, to watch		Obtrecto, to disparage	
Signo, to mark		Pertracto, to handle much	
Affigno, to appoint		Trucido, to kill	
Designo, to mark out		Turbo, to trouble	145
Consigno, to seal		Deturbo, to tumble down	
Obfigno, to seal up		Perturbo, to disorder much	
Subfigno, to sign under		Interturbo, to hinder	
Simūlo, to pretend		Disturbo, to overthrow	
Adsimulo, to counterfeit		Vasto, to lay waste	
Diffimūlo, to dissemble		Devasto, utterly to waste	
Spec̄to, to look upon	130	Vellico, to pluck, to twitch	
Expecto, to look for		Velo, to cover	
Spero, to hope		Revĕlo, to discover	
Despĕro, to despair		Ventilo, to winnow, to fan	
Spolio, to rob		Verbĕro, to beat	150
Despolio, to spoil, to pillage		Diverbĕro, to strike	
Stimūlo, to prick, to enrage		Verſo, to turn over and over	
Extimūlo, to push forward		Veltigo, to trace by the foot	
Stipo, to fill up, to thicken		Investigo, to search diligently	
Constipo, to cram close		Pervestigo, to search thoroughly	
Strangūlo, to choke	135	Vexo, to vex, to trouble	
Sugillo, to box, to buffet		Divexo, to trouble much	
Supĕro, to exceed			
Exsupĕro, to surmount		D 2	Vibro

Vibro, to shake, to brandish

Violo, to transgress 155

Vitio, to corrupt

Vito, to avoid, to shun

Devito, to eschew

Invito, to call, to invite

Vitupero, to blame

Voco, to call

Advoco, to call to

Avoco, to call away

Evoco, to call out

Convoco, to call together

Invoco, to call upon

Provoco, to challenge

Revoco, to call back

Sevoco, to call aside

Voro, to devour 160

Devoro, to swallow up

Usurpo, to use often

Vulnero, to wound

II. Neuters in avi-atum.

Ægroto, to be sick

Albico, to look white

Ambulo, to walk 165

Deambulo, to walk abroad

Prodeambulo, to walk abroad

Obambulo, to walk up and down

Anheło, to breathe short

Appropinquo, to draw near

Balo, to bleat

Blatero, to babble

Boo, to bellow 170

Caco, to go to stool

Cæspito, to stumble

Caligo, to be dim or dark

Certo, to strive

Concerto, to quarrel together

Decerto, to fight it out

Cesso, to cease, to loiter 175

Clamo, to cry out

Claudico, to halt

Coaxo, to croak, like a frog

Corusco, to flash [raven

Crocito, to croak, like a

Deliro, to doat 180

Duro, to last, to continue

Ejulo, to bewail

Equito, to ride

Obequito, to ride about

Erro, to wander 185

Aberro, to wander away

Oberro, to run up and down

Pererro, to wander all over

Exulo, to be banished

Febricito, to be sick of a fever

Festino, to make haste

Flagro, to blaze

Conflagro, to burn together

Flucto, to swell in waves

Fragro, to smell sweet 190

Fulmino, to thunder

Fumo, to smoke

Gelo, to freeze

Congelo, to freeze together

Gemmo, to bud 195

Germينو, to blossom, to sprout

Grandino, to hail

Hæsito, to doubt

Hio, to gape

Inhio, to gape after, to covet

Hyberno, to winter 200

Hymeo, to winter

Ignoro, to be ignorant

Intro,

Intro, to go in	Nuto, to nod	
Juro, to swear	Oscito, to yawn	220
Adjuro, to require upon oath	Ovo, to triumph	
Conjuro, to conspire	Palpito, to pant	
Dejuro, to swear point blank	Pecco, to sin	
Perjuro, to forswear	Ploro, to lament	
Laboro, to take pains	Imploro, (act.) to beg help	
Allaboro, to labour hard	Deploro, (act.) to bewail	
Lacrymo, to weep, to cry	Exploro, (act.) to try	
Collacrymo, to weep together	Propero, to make haste	225
Latito, to lurk	Propino, to drink first	
Latro, to bark	Pugno, to fight	
Allatro, to bark against	Expugno, to win by storm	
Litigo, to quarrel	Impugno, to fight against	
Vilitigo, to backbite, to wrangle	Quadro, to fit exactly	
Luxurio, to be wanton	Radio, to shine, to glitter	
210	Redundo, to overflow	230
Mano, to trickle	Regno, to reign	
Emano, to flow out	Salto, to leap, to dance	
Dimano, to flow around	Exulto, to leap for joy	
Permāno, to flow along	Insulto, to domineer	
Meo, to make haste	Resulto, to rebound	
Commeo, to go to and fro	Screo, to hawk, to spit	
Remeo, to return	Exscreo, (act.) to spit out	
Migro, to remove	Somnio, to dream	
Comigro, to change his dwelling	Spiro, to breathe	235
Demigro, to depart	Aspiro, to blow upon, to assist	
Remigro, to return	Expīro, (act.) to breathe out	
Milito, to be a soldier	Conspīro, to plot together	
Murmūro, to sound hollow,	Perfpīro, to breathe through	
to grumble	Inspīro (act.) to blow in, to inspire	
215	Spumo, to foam	
Obmurmuro, to roar against	Stagno, to stand still, like	
Nato, to swim	water in a pond	
Adnato, to swim to	Stillo, to drop	
Denato, to swim down	Sudo, to sweat	
Connato, to swim together	Desudo, to labour earnestly	
Navigo, to sail	Sufurro, to whisper	240
Adnavigo, to sail to a place	Titubo,	
Renavigo, to sail back		
Præternavigo, to sail close by		
Nauseo, to vomit		

Titūbo, *to stumble*
 Triumpho, *to triumph*
 Vacillo, *to stagger*
 Vaco, *to be at leisure*
 Vapūlo, *to be whipt* 245
 Vegēto, *to thrive, to grow,*
as plants

Vigīlo, *to watch*
 Advigīlo, *to watch by one*

Ulūlo, *to howl*

Volo, *to fly*
 Advolo, *to fly to*
 Convolo, *to fly together*
 Evolo, *to fly out*
 Involo, *to lay hold on*
 Revolo, *to fly back*

III. Variants from the Form avi-atum.

Crepo-ui itum, *to crack, to*
rattle, N. 250

Discrepo-avi & ui-atum &
 itum, *to disagree*

Concrepo-ui-itum, *to creak as*
a door

Increpo-ui & avi-itum, *to chide*
 Recrepo-ui-itum, *to tingle a-*
gain

Cubo-ui-itum, *to lie down N.*

Accubo-ui-itum, *to lie close by*

Incubo-ui-itum, *to lie upon*

Recubo-ui-itum, *to lie along*

Do-dedi-datum, *to give, A.*

Circundo-dēdi dātum, *to sur-*
round

Pessundo-dēdi-dātum, *to ruin*

Satīdo-dēdi-dātum, *to give*
surety

Venundo-dēdi-dātum, *to sell*

N. The other Compounds of Do
 are of the third Conjugation.

Domo-ui-itum, *to subdue, A.*

Predōmo, *to make gentle*

Edōmo, *to tame, to subdue*

Frico-cui-ctum, *to rub, A.*

Affrico, *to rub against*

Perfrico, *to rub all over*

Refrico, *to rub hard*

Suffrico, *to rub off*

Defrico, *to rub much*

Juvo juvi jutum, *to help, A.*

Adjūvo, *to help*

Labo, *præt. caret & sup. to*
totter, N. 256

Lavo lavi lotum lautum &
 lavatum, *to wash, A.*

Relāvo relāvi relōtum, *to wash*
again

Mico ui, S. C. *to twinkle, N.*

Emico, *to shine forth*

Dimico-ui & āvi-atum, *to fight*

Intermico, *to shine in the midst*

Promico, *to shine at a distance*

Nexo, *præt. caret & sup. to*
join together, A.

Plico ui itum & āvi-atum,
to fold, A. 260

Applico-āvi-atum, & ui-itum,
to apply

Complico-āvi-atum, & ui-itum,
to fold together

Explico-āvi-atum, & ui-itum,
to unfold, to explain

Implico-āvi-atum, & ui-itum,
to entangle, to engage

Replico-āvi-atum, *to unfold, to*
display

Supplico-āvi-atum, *to beseech*

Duplico-āvi-atum, *to double*

Triplico-āvi-atum, *to triple, &c.*

Multiplico-āvi-atum, *to multiply*
 Poto-

Poto-āvi-ātum & potum,
to drink, A.

Compoto-āvi-ātum, to tipple to-
gether

Perpoto-āvi-ātum, to tipple con-
tinually

Epoto-āvi-epōtum, to guzzle up

Seco secui sectum, to cut, A.

Disseco, to cut in pieces

Reseco, to cut off

Sono sonui sonitum, to
sound, N.

Arsōno, to answer by sound

Confōno, to make a great sound

Resōno, to echo again
Sto steti statum, to stand, N.

Adsto-iti-ītum, to stand by

Consto-iti-ītum, to stand firm

Disto-iti-ītum, to differ

Extō-iti-ītum, to be out

Insto-iti-ītum, to be earnest

Obsto-iti-ītum, to hinder

Resto-iti-ītum, to remain

Substo-iti-ītum, to bear up

Tono tonui tonitum, to
thunder, N. 265

Attōno, to astonish

Intōno, to make a rumbling

CHAP. IX.

Verbs in eo, of the second Conjugation, with their most
usual Compounds.

I. Actives in ui.

ARceo-*ui*, S.C. to keep off

Coerceo-*ui-ītum*, to restrain

Exerceo-*ui-ītum*, to exercise

Censeo-*sui-sum*, to assess, to
think

Recenseo, to revise

Succenseo, to be angry, N.

Doceo-*ui-doctum*, to teach

Edoceo, to teach carefully

Dedoceo, to unteach

Perdoceo, to teach perfectly

Subdoceo, to teach a little, to
teach under another

Habeo-*ui-ītum*, to have, to
esteem

Adhibeo, to use, to apply

Cohibeo, to restrain

Exhibeo, to shew forth

Debeo, to owe

Prohibeo, to forbid, to hinder

Perhibeo, to affirm

Posthabeo, to esteem less

Præbeo, to afford, to allow

Misceo miscui mistum, to
mix 5

Admisceo

Commisceo

Permisceo

} to blend, to mix
together

Moneo-*ui-ītum*, to advise

Admoneo, to admonish

Commoneo, to put in mind

Submoneo, to warn privately

Teneo tenuit entum, to hold

Attineo-*ui-tentum*, to belong to

Contineo, to hold together

Detineo, to withhold

Obtineo, to obtain

Pertineo, to reach to

Retineo, to keep back

Sustineo, to uphold

Terreo-

Terreo-ui-ĭtum, to affright

Absterreo, to frighten away

Deterreo, to frighten, to discourage

Conterreo, to frighten much

Perterro, to astonish

Timeo-ui, sup. car. to fear

Extimeo

Pertimeo

} to be sore afraid

Torreo-ui-toſtum, to parch, to roast

10

II. Neuters in ui.

Areo-ui, sup. car. to be dry

Exareo, to wither, to decay

Caleo-ui-ĭtum, to be hot

Concaleo, to chafe, to fret

Calleo-ui, to be skilful

Candeo-ui, to be white, to be red hot

Careo-ui-ĭtum, to want

15

Doleo-ui-ĭtum, to grieve

Perdoleo, to grieve much

Condoleo, to mourn together

Indoleo, to be sorry

Egeo-ui, to need

Indigeo, to stand in need

Floreo-ui, to flourish

Fœteo-ui, to stink

Freudeo-ui, to gnash the teeth

Horreo-ui, to shake, to be afraid

20

Abhorreo, to dislike

Cohorreo, to tremble with fear

Jaceo-ui, to lie along

Adjaceo, to lie near

Subjaceo, to lie under

Languo-ui, to be sick

Lateo-ui-ĭtum, to lurk

Deliteo-ui, to hide close

Madeo-ui, to be wet

Mineo-ui, to tower aloft

25

Emineo, to hang out, to excel

Immineo, to hang over

Præmineo, to excel much

Promineo, to appear in sight, to jut out

Nideo, to shine

Renideo-ui, to glitter, to smile

Niteo-ui, to shine bright

Eniteo, to appear plainly

Noceo-ui-ĭtum, to hurt

Oleo-ui-ĭtum, to smell, to savour

Adoleo, adolēvi adultum, to grow up

Exoleo

} ēvi-ētum to grow

Obsoleo

} out of use

Aboleo-ēvi-ĭtum, to abolish

Oboleo-ui-ĭtum, to stink

Redoleo-ui-ĭtum, to smell strong

Suboleo-ui-ĭtum, to savour a little

Palleo-ui, to be pale

30

Expalleo, to look pale, or wan

Pareo-ui-ĭtum, to obey, to appear

Appareo, to appear

Compareo, to appear together

Pateo-ui, to lie open

Placeo-ui-ĭtum, to please

Complaceo

} to please very

Perplaceo

} well

Displaceo, to displease

Rigeo-ui, to be stiff

Rubeo-ui, to be red

35

Erubeo, to blush

Scateo-ui, to gush out, to abound

Sileo-ui, to be silent

Splendeo-

Splendo-*ui*, to shine

Resplendo, to glitter

Studeo-*ui*, to study, to be diligent

40

Stuideo-*ui*, to be amazed

Obstuideo, to be astonished

Taceo-*ui-itum*, to keep silence

Conticeo-*ui*, to be silent together

Obticeo-*ui*, to be struck dumb

Reticeo-*ui*, to conceal

Tepeo-*ui*, to be warm

Torpeo-*ui*, to be benumbed

Tumeo-*ui*, to swell

45

Intumeo, to be puffed up

Valeo-*ui-itum*, to be well

Convaleo } to recover, to be
Revaleo } well again

Vigéo-*ui*, to thrive

Vireo-*ui*, to be green

III. Verbs not ending in *u*.

BEO.

Jubeo *jussi jussum*, to command, A.

Sorbeo-*ui* & *psi sorptum*, to sup up

50

Aborbeo, to drink in

Exorbeo, to swallow up

Reorbeo, to swallow again

CEO.

Luceo-*xi*, to shine, N.

Alluceo, to give light to one

Elluceo, to shine out

Diluceo, to shine, to be evident

Colluceo, to be all on a light

Illuceo, to be light as day

Præluceo, to excel

Polluceo-*xi-ctum*, to be bright

Mulceo-*si-sum*, to assuage

Permulceo-*si-sum* & *xi-ctum*, to use tenderly

DEO.

Ardeo-*si-sum*, to blaze, N.

Exardeo, to be all in a flame

Inardeo, to be inflamed

Gaudeo *gavissus sum*, to rejoice, to delight in, N. P.

Mordeo *momordi morsum*, to bite, A.

55

Admordeo-*di-sum*, to bite close

Demordeo-*di-sum*, to bite off

Remordeo-*di-sum*, to bite again

Pendeo *pendi pensum*, to hang, N.

Appendeo-*di-sum*, to hang near

Dependeo-*di-sum*, to hang down

Impendeo-*di-sum*, to hang over

Prandeo-*di-sum*, to dine, N.

Rideo-*si-sum*, to laugh, A.

Arrideo, to smile upon

Derideo, to make game of

Irrideo, to laugh to scorn

Subrideo, to smile a little

Sedeo *fedi-ctum*, to sit, N.

Affideo *assēdi assessum*, to sit close by

Confideo, to sit together

Diffideo, to sit asunder, to disagree, A.

Obfideo, to overspread

Possideo, to possess, A.

Insideo, to rest upon, to stick fast

Superfideo, to leave off

Desideo *desēdi*, sup. car. to sit still, to be idle

Spondeo *sponsi sponsum*, to engage, A. 60

Despondeo-*di-sum*, to betroth

E

Respondeo-

Respondeo-di-sum, to answer
 Conspondeo-di-sum, to engage
 with another

Strideo stridi, to creak, to
 whiz, N.

Suadeo-fi-sum, to counsel, A
 Dissuadeo, to advise contrary
 Persuadeo, to persuade

Tondeo totondi tonsum,
 to shear, A.

Detondeo-di-sum, to shear close
 Subtondeo-di-sum, to clip un-
 derneath

Video-di-sum, to see, to
 perceive, A.

Invideo, to envy

Prævideo, to foresee

Provideo, to take care beforehand

Revideo, to look back

G E O.

Algeo-fi, to be chill with
 cold, N. 65

Augeo-xi-ctum, to in-
 crease, A.

Adaugo, to improve much

Frigeo-xi, to be cold, N.

Fulgeo-fi, to glisten, to be
 gay

Affulgeo, to shine upon

Effulgeo, to shine out

Indulgeo-fi-tum, to pamper,
 to be fond of, A.

Lugeo-xi-ctum, to mourn,
 to lament, A. 70

Mulgeo-fi & xi-sum &
 ctum, to milk, A.

Mulgeo-fi-sum, to milk out

Tergeo-fi-sum, to wipe, A.

Abstergeo, to wipe away

Detergeo, to rub off

Extergeo, to rub bright

Turgeo-fi, to swell, to
 strut, N.

Urgeo-fi, to urge, to press
 on, A.

L E O. [75

Fleo flevi fletum, to weep, N.

Defleo, to bewail

Effleo, to weep out

Leo levi letum, to be-
 smear, A.

Deleo, to blot out

Pleo plevi pletum, to fill, A.

Compleo, to fulfil

Impleo

Oppleo

Repleo, to fill again

Suppleo, to fill what wants

Soleo solitus sum, to be
 wont, N. P.

N E O.

Maneo mansi mansum, to
 tarry, N.

Permaneo, to abide to the end

Remaneo, to tarry behind

Neo nevi netum, to spin, A.

Q U E O.

Torqueo torsi tortum, to
 twist, A. 81

Contorqueo, to twist together

Extorqueo, to wring out

Detorqueo, to wrest on one side

Retorqueo, to writhe back, to
 untwist

R E O.

Hæreo hæsi hæsum, to stick
 fast, N.

Adhæreo,

Adhæreo, to cleave to
 Cohæreo, to stick together, to
 agree
 Inhæreo, to abide fast in
 Mœreo mœstus sum, to
 be sad, N. P.
 V E O.

Aveo, to covet
 Caveo cavi cautum, to be
 ware, N. P. 85
 Precaveo, to take heed before-
 hand
 Faveo favi fautum, to fa-
 vour, to bear good will, A.
 Foveo-vi-tum, to cherish, A.
 Refoveo, to comfort again
 Liveo, to be black & blue, N.

Moveo-vi-tum, to move, A.
 Amoveo, to drive away
 Admoveo, to make toward
 Commoveo, to trouble, to dis-
 quiet
 Dimoveo, to thrust aside
 Emoveo, to put out of place
 Permoveo, to make one concerned
 Promoveo, to make forward
 Submoveo, to remove afar off
 Paveo-vi, to dread, to fear,
 N. 90
 Expaveo, to be in great fear
 E O pure
 Cio civi citum, to stir up,
 to raise, A.
 Vieo-ēvi-ētum, to bind, to
 hoop, A.

C H A P. X.

Verbs in o, of the third Conjugation, with their most
 usual Compounds.

B O.

BIBO bibi bitum, to
 drink, A.

Adbibo, to quaff, to tipple
 Conbibo, to drink together
 Ebibo, to drink all
 Imbibo, to drink in, to soak in
 Præbibo, to drink first
 Cumbo cubui cubitum, to
 lie down, N.

Accumbo, to sit close by
 Decumbo, to lie along
 Discumbo, to sit at meat
 Procumbo, to lie flat
 Succumbo, to lie under, to yield
 Glubo glubi glubitum, to
 peel, A.

Lambo-bi, to lick, to lap, A.
 Nubo-pfi-ptum, to be mar-
 ried, N. 5

Connubo, to be married together
 Scabo-bi, to scratch, to
 claw, A.

Scribo-pfi-ptum, to write, A

Adscribo, to assign, to reckon to,
 Describo, to copy out, to portrait
 Exscribo, to write out, to reser-
 Inscribo, to write upon [ble
 Præscribo, to prefix, to order
 Proscribo, to publish for sale,
 to banish

Subscribo, to write under
 Supercribo, to write upon, or
 over E 2 C O.

C O.

Dico dixi dictum, to say, to tell, A.

Addico, to pronounce, to give up

Edico, to declare, to publish

Indico, to pronounce, to command

Interdico, to forbid

Prædico, to foretell

Benedico, to speak well, to bless

Maledico, to curse

Duco xi-ctum, to lead, A.

Adduco, to lead away

Abduco, to bring to

Conduco, to lead along, to hire

Educo, to lead out

Induco, to persuade, to move

Introduco, to bring in

Produco, to bring forth, to draw out

Subduco, to withdraw

Ico ici ictum, to strike, A. 10

Parco peperci & parsi, parcitum & parsum, to spare, N.

Comparco-fi-sum, to husband well

Vinco vici victum, to overcome, A.

Convinco, to refute, to prove plainly

Devinco, to vanquish

Evinco, to get the mastery, to overtop

D O.

[N.]

Cado cecidi casum, to fall,

Occido occidi occisum, to fall down, to die

Rēcido-idi-āsum, to fall back

Accido di, S. C. to happen

Decido-di, to fall from

Excido di, to fall off, to be disappointed

Incido-di, to fall in

Intercido-di, to fall between, to decay

Procido-di, to fall down

Succido-di, to fall under

Cædo cesidi cæsum, to beat, to kill, A.

Abscido abscidi abscisum, to cut off

Conscido-di, to chop small

Excido-di-sum, to root out, to destroy

Incido-di-sum, to cut in, to engrave

Intercido-di-sum, to cut in the midst

Occido-di-sum, to slay

Præcido-di-sum, to cut off, to prevent

Succido-di-sum, to hew down

Cando, inusit. A. 15

Accendo-di-sum, to set on fire

Incendo-di-sum, to burn, to inflame

Succendo-di-sum, to inflame

Cedo cessi cessum, to give way, to depart, N.

Abscedo, to go away

Accedo, to come near

Concedo, to grant, A.

Decedo, to go away, to die

Discedo, to depart

Incedo, to step, to walk in state

Intercedo, to come between, to intercede

Præcedo, to go before, to excel

Procedo, to go forwards

Succedo, to come after

Claudo si-sum, to shut, A.

Excludo, to shut out

Includo, to shut in

Intercludo, to stop one's passage

Occludo, to shut up close

Præcludo,

Præclūdo, *to stop the way*
 Seclūdo, *to shut apart*
Edo edi esum, to eat, A.
 Ambēdo, *to gnaw round*
 Exēdo, *to consume, to eat away*
 Comēdo-ēdi-ēsum & estum, *to waste in riot*
Fendo-di-sum, inusit.
 Defendo, *to take one's part*
 Offendo, *to offend*
Fido fīsus sum, to trust, N. P. 20
 Confido, *to trust entirely*
 Diffido, *to distrust* [A.
Findo fīdi fissum, to cleave,
 Diffindo, *to split asunder*
 Suffindo, *to cleave underneath*
Fundo fūdi fusum, to pour,
 Affundo, *to shed upon* [A.
 Confundo, *to mix together, to confound*
 Diffundo, *to scatter abroad*
 Effundo, *to pour out*
 Infundo, *to pour in*
 Profundo, *to pour largely*
 Suffundo, *to spread over*
Lædo-fi-sum, to hurt, A.
 Allīdo, *to dash against, to crush, to break*
 Collīdo, *to bruise together*
 Illīdo, *to dash against*
Ludo-di-sum, to play, to jeer, A.
 Ablūdo, *to be unlike*
 Allūdo, *to play upon one, to resemble*
 Collūdo, *to play together*
 Delūdo, *to beguile, to cheat*
 Elūdo, *to shift off, to chouse*
 Illūdo, *to mock* [&c.
 Prælūdo, *to prepare for singing,*
Mando-di-sum, to chew, A.

Pando-di passum & pansum, to set open, A. 26
 Dispando, *to stretch out*
 Expando, *to spread abroad, to display*
 Oppando, *to spread against*
Pedo pepidi peditum, to break wind, N.
 Oppedo-di, S. C. *to contradict, to affront*
Pendo pependi pensum, to weigh, to pay
 Appendo-di-sum, *to hang by*
 Expendo-di-sum, *to lay out*
 Impendo-di-sum, *to bestow*
 Perpendo-di-sum, *to consider well*
 Rependo-di-sum, *to requite, to pay again*
 Suspendo-di-sum, *to hang up*
Plaudo-fi-sum, to clap hands, A.
 Applaudo, *to commend*
 Complaudo, or complodo, *to clap hands for joy*
 Explaudo, or explodo, *to hiss, to disapprove*
Prehendo-di-sum, to take hold, A. 30
 Apprehendo, *to seize, to understand* [know
 Comprehendo, *to comprise, to*
 Deprehendo, *to catch unawares*
 Reprehendo, *to reprove, to find fault*
Rado-fi-sum, to shave, A.
 Abrādo, *to shave close, to cut off*
 Corrādo, *to rake together*
 Erādo, *to scrape out*
Rodo-fi-sum, to gnaw, A.
 Corrōdo, *to fret, to gnaw much*
 Erōdo,

Erōdo, to nibble, to gnaw off
**Rudo rudi, to bray, like an
 ass, N.**

Scando-di-sum, to climb, A.

Ascendo, to go up

Conscendo, to mount, to go up

Descendo, to go down

**Scindo scīdi scissum, to cut,
 to slash, A. 35**

Abscindo, to cut off

Conscindo, to cut in pieces

Exscindo, to destroy utterly

Rescindo, to cut asunder, to
 make void [N.

Sido-di, f. c. to alight, to sink,

Afsido, to sit down by one

Consido, to sink, to settle together

Persido, to sink to the bottom

Subsido, to rest, to settle below

**Tendo tetendi tensum &
 tentum, to stretch, A.**

Attendo, to mind, to take heed

Contendo, to strive, to march

Distendo, to fill, to stuff out

Extendo, to spread, to lengthen

Intendo, to strain, to observe

Obtendo, to draw over, to excuse

Ostendo, to shew

Portendo, to signify beforehand

Prætendo, to lay before, to alledge

Subtendo, to stretch under

Sustendo, to design privily

Trudo si-sum, to thrust, A.

Abstrudo, to thrust away

Detrudo, to thrust from

Extrudo, to thrust out

Intrudo, to thrust in

Protrudo, to thrust forwards

**Tundo tutūdi tunsum, to
 thump, to beat, A.**

Contundo contūdi contūsum, to
 beat together

Obtundo obtūdi obtūsum, to
 make dull, to blunt

Pertundo pertūdi pertūsum, to
 knock hard

Retundo retūsi retūsum, to
 turn the edge of a thing

Vado-si-sum, to go, N. 40

Evado, to escape, to become

Invado, to set upon

Pervado, to go through

**Compounds of Do making
 didi-ditum, Act.**

Abdo, to hide, to put away

Addo, to add, to join to

Condo, to build, to compose

Credo, to believe

Dedo, to yield, to give up

Edo, to set forth, to publish

Indo, to put in, to mark upon

Obdo, to thrust against, to make
 fast

Perdo, to lose, to destroy

Prodo, to betray

Reddo, to restore, to make

Subdo, to put under, to subdue

Trado, to deliver, to yield up

Vendo, to sell

**Abscundo abscondi ab-
 sconditum, to hide
 GO and GUO.**

**Ago egi actum, to do, to
 drive, A.**

Abigo, to drive away

Adigo, to drive, to force

Circumāgo, to drive round

Cogo, to drive together, to com-
 pel

Exigo, to drive out, to require

Redigo, to bring back, to reduce

Subigo, to subdue, to conquer

Transigo, to pass through, to
 conclude

Ambigo,

- Ambigo, præter. car. to doubt
 Dego degi, super. car. to live, to dwell
 Satago satēgi super. car. to be buisy
 Prodigio prodēgi, super. car. to consume wastefully
 Ango-xi, to vex, to molest, A.
 Cingo cinxi cinctum, to gird, to encompass
 Accingo, to gird up to make ready
 Præcingo, to gird before [short
 Succingo, to gird, under to tie
 Clango-xi, to sound the trumpet, N. [45
 Figo-xi-xum, to fasten, A.
 Affigo, to fasten to
 Configo, to thrust through
 Defigo, to set in the ground, to fasten
 Infigo, to thrust into
 Præfigo, to fix before
 Refigo, to fix again
 Suffigo, to nail up, to put under
 Transfigo, to strike through
 Fingo finxi fictum, to feign, A.
 Affingo, to invent [A.
 Configo, to forge, to devise
 Diffingo, to spoil the shape
 Effingo, to resemble, to describe
 Fligo-xi-ctum, inusit. A. & t.
 Affligo, to trouble, to oppress
 Confligo, to contend, to encounter
 Infligo, to strike upon, to inflict
 Frango fregi fractum, to break, A.
 Confringo, to bruise, to break open
 Defringo, to break off
 Diffringo, to break asunder
 Effringo, to break out
 Infringo, to break in
 Refringo, to break again
 Suffringo, to break underneath
 Frigo-xi-xum & ctum, to parch, to fry, A.
 Confrigo, to fry together
 Defrigo, to fry much
 Jungo junxi junctum, to join, A. 50
 Adjungo, to join to
 Conjungo, to join close
 Disjungo, to separate
 Injungo, to enjoin, to command
 Sejungo, to part asunder
 Subjungo, to set asunder
 Lego legi lectum, to read, to choose, A.
 Allēgo, to choose, to assign
 Perlēgo, to read over
 Relēgo, to read again
 Sublēgo, to read slightly
 Translēgo, to read to the end
 Colligo, to rake together
 Deligo, to pick and choose
 Eligo } to choose, to pick out
 Seligo }
 Diligo-lexi-lectum, to love
 Intelligo-lexi-lectum, to understand
 Negligo-lexi-lectum, to be careless of
 Lingo linxi linctum, to lick with the tongue, A.
 Pollingo, to anoint a dead body
 Mergo-si-sum, to plunge, to drown, A.
 Demergo, to sink deep
 Emergo, to escape, to get out
 Immergo, to plunge over head
 Submergo, to dip, to drown
 Mingo or meo minxi mic-tum, to make water, N.
 Immeio, to piss upon
 Permeio,

- Permeio, *to piss through*
 Mungo munxi munctum, *to snuff, A.* 55
 Emungo, *to chouse, to cosen*
 Ningo-xi, *to snow, N.*
 Pago pepigi pactum, *to bargain, N.*
 Pango panxi & pegi pactum, *to join, to plank, A.*
 Depango-panxi-panctum, *to set in the ground*
 Oppango-panxi-panctum, *to fasten together*
 Circumpango-panxi-panctum *to join round*
 Repango-panxi-panctum, *to plant again*
 Compingo-peggi-pactum, *to bind together*
 Impingo-peggi-pactum, *to hit against*
 Suppingo-peggi-pactum, *to stitch shoe soles*
 Plango planxi planctum, *to beat the breasts, N.*
 Pungo punxi & pupūgi punctum, *to prick, A.* 60
 Compungo-xi-ctum, *to sting to the heart*
 Dispungo-xi-ctum, *to cross out*
 Expungo-xi-ctum, *to put out, to cashier*
 Repungo-xi & repupūgi repunctum, *to vex again*
 Rego-xi-ctum, *to rule, A.*
 Arrigo, *to lift up, to give ear*
 Corrigo, *to correct*
 Dirigo, *to direct, to order*
 Erigo, *to set up, to erect*
 Porriigo, *to stretch out*
 Pergo perrexi perrectum, *to go forward*
 Surgo surrexi surrectum, *to arise, to get up*
 Assurgo, *to rise up with respect*
 Consurgo, *to rise together*
 Insurgo, *to rise up against one*
 Ringo rinxi rictum, *N. or*
 Ringor rictus sum, *D. to grin*
 Spargo-si-fum, *to scatter, to sprinkle, A.*
 Aspergo, *to sprinkle upon, to wet*
 Conspergo, *to sprinkle abundant-*
 Dispergo, *to scatter abroad [ly*
 Inspergo, *to sprinkle upon*
 Stingo or stinguo stinxi stinctum, *in usit. to put out, A.*
 Distinguo, *to discern asunder*
 Extinguo, *to put out, to destroy utterly*
 Instinguo, *to stir up, to inspire*
 Prætinguo, *to dazzle the eyes*
 Restinguo, *to quench, to put out*
 Stringo strinxi strictum, *to strain, to draw a sword, A.*
 Astringo, *to bind fast* [65
 Constringo, *to bind together*
 Distringo, *to trouble greatly, to draw*
 Extringo, *to bind*
 Obstringo, *to bind fast, to oblige*
 Præstringo, *to bind hard, to dazzle*
 Restringo, *to unbind, to restrain*
 Sugo fuxi suctum, *to suck, A.*
 Exsugo, *to suck out*
 Tango tetigi tactum, *to touch, A.*
 Attingo attingi tactum, *to touch lightly*

Contigo contigi contactum, to
happen

Pertingo pertigi-tactum, to ex-
tend, to reach out

Tingo tinxi tinctum, to dye,
to imbrue, A.

Intingo, to step in, to colour

Vergo, to bend toward, N.

Devergo, to bend downwards

Unguo or Ungo unxi unc-
tum, to anoint, A. 70

Exungo, to besmear

Inungo, to anoint

H O.

Traho xi-ctum, to draw, A.

Abstrāho, to withdraw, to take
away

Attrāho, to draw to

Contrāho, to draw together, to
bargain

Detrāho, to take off, to backbite

Distrāho, to pull asunder

Extrāho, to take out [out

Protrāho, to lengthen, to draw

Retrāho, to draw back

Subtrāho, to take from

Veho xi-ctum, to carry, A.

Advēho, to bring to

Avēho, to carry away

Convēho, to bring together, to
convey

Evēho, to carry out, to promote

Invēho, to bring in

Invēhor invectus sum, to rail,
Dep.

Pervēho, to carry through

Provēho, to advance, to prefer

Revēho, to carry back

Subvēho, to bring up, to extol

L O.

Alo alui altum or alitum,
to nourish, A.

Cello cellui celsum & ce-
culi culsum, inusit. A.

Antecello-ui

Excello-ui-sum

Præcello-ui-sum

} to excel, to
out do

Percello perculi perculsum, to
strike with amazement

Procello proculi proculsum, to
strike down

Rēcello, præt. car. to withdraw,
to pull back

Colo colui cultum, to till,
to worship, A. 75

Accōlo, to inhabit near

Circumcōlo, to dwell round

Excōlo, to trim up, to finish

Incōlo, to inhabit

Recōlo, to bring to memory

Consulo -sului -sultum, to
give or take counsel, A.

Fallo fefelli falsum, to de-
ceive, A.

Refello refelli, to refute

Molo-lui-litum, to grind, A.

Commōlo, to grind together

Emōlo, to grind thoroughly, to
consume

Pello pepuli pulsum, to
drive, A.

Appello appuli-pulsum, to ar-
rive, to approach

Compello compuli-pulsum, to
force, to drive together

Expello expuli-pulsum, to drive
out

Impello impuli-pulsum, to drive
forward, to force

Perpello perpuli-pulsum, to con-
strain

Propello propuli-pulsum, to
drive far off

F

Repello

Repello repūli-pulsum, *to drive back*
 Psallo psalli, *to sing*, A. 80
 Sallo falli saltum, *to season*,
 * *to salt*, A.
 Tollo sustūli sublatum, *to lift up, to take away*, A.
 Attollo, præt. car. *to lift up*
 Extollo extūli elatum, *to lift, to praise*
 Vello velli & vulsi vulsum, *to pluck*, A.
 Avello velli-vulsum, *to pull away*
 Convello-veli-vulsum, *to shake in pieces*
 Divello-veli-vulsum, *to pull asunder*
 Evello-veli-vulsum, *to pluck out*
 Revello-veli & vulsi vulsum, *to pull back*
 Volo volui, *to be willing*, N.
 Malo malui, *to choose rather*
 Nolo nolui, *to be unwilling, to refuse*

M O.

Como compsi comptum, *to dress*, A. 85
 Decomo, *to undress*
 Demō dempsi demptum, *to take away*, A.
 Emo emi emptum, *to buy*
 Adimo, *to take away*
 Coemo, *to buy up, to purchase*
 Dirimo, *to break off*
 Eximo, *to set free*
 Redimo, *to buy again, to redeem*
 Fremo fremui fremitum, *to roar*, N.

Confrēmo, *to murmur, to make a noise*
 Infrēmo, *to roar aloud*
 Gemo gemui gemitum, *to groan*, N.
 Ingēmo, *to lament, to bewail*
 Premo pressi pressum, *to squeeze*, A. 90
 Comprimo, *to squeeze together*
 Deprimo, *to press down*
 Exprimo, *to wring out, to declare*
 Imprimo, *to print*
 Reprimo, *to keep back, to restrain*
 Suprimo, *to hold down, to conceal*
 Promo prompsi promptum, *to bring out*, A.
 Deprōmo, *to fetch out*
 Exprōmo, *to bring out, to tell abroad*
 Sumo sumpsi sumptum, *to take*, A.
 Absūmo, *to waste away*
 Afsūmo, *to take to or upon*
 Consūmo, *to waste, to spend*
 Præsūmo, *to guess beforehand*
 Resūmo, *to take again* [N.
 Tremo tremui, *to tremble*,
 Contrēmo & contrēmisco, *to quake for fear*
 Intrēmo, *to tremble, to shiver*
 Vomo vomui vomitum, *to spew*, N.
 Evōmo, *to vomit out, to utter*
 Provōmo, *to vomit a great way*
 N O.
 Cano cecini cantum, *to sing*, A. 95
 Accino accinui-centum, *to sing to an instrument*

Concino

Concino concinui-centum, to
sing in concert
Incino incinui centum, to play
a tune
Intercino intercinui-centum, to
sing a part between
Occino occinui-centum, to chirp
unluckily
Præcino, Sc. to sing first
Succino, Sc. to sing after
Cerno crevi cretum, to per-
ceive, to decree, A.
Decerno, to distinguish
Excerno, to sift, to purge
Secerno, to put asunder
Succerno, to sift, to separate
Gigno genui genitum, to
beget, A.
Ingigno, to engender, to breed in
Progigno, to get a child, to bring
forth
Lino lini levi or levi litum,
to smear over, A.
Allino, to daub upon
Collino, to rub together
Illino, to cover over, to spoil
Interlino, to strike out with a pen
Oblino, to smear over
Relino, to daub again
Sublino, to daub lightly
Pono posui positum, to put,
to lay, A.
Antepōno, to prefer, to esteem
more
Appōno, to set on, to add
Compōno, to set together, to
compose
Depōno, to put down, to affirm
Dispōno, to put in order
Expōno, to declare, to set forth
Impōno, to put upon

Interpōno, to put between
Oppōno, to set against, to resist
Præpōno, to place first
Propōno, to set to view, to pro-
pose
Repōno, to place again
Suppōno, to put under, to
suborn
Sino iivi situm, to suffer,
A. 100
Desino-fivi, or desitum, to
leave off
Sperno spreui spretum, to
scorn, A.
Asperno & aspernor-atus, D.
to slight, to reject
Desperno, to slight much
Sterno stravi stratum, to
lay flat, A.
Consterno, to cover, to pave a
floor
Desterno, to unsaddle
Insterno, to spread upon
Prosterno, to beat down, to
overthrow
Substerno, to put under, to subdue
Temno tempfi temptum,
to despise, A.
Contemno, to set at nought
P O.
Carmo-pfi-ptum, to crop, A.
Decrepo, to crop off, to diminish
Discrepo, to pull in pieces
Excerpo, to pick and choose
Clepo-pfi-ptum, to steal, to
cover, A. 105
Repo-pfi-ptum, to creep, to
crawl, N.
Adrepo, to creep toward
Correpo, to crawl together
F 2 Erēpo,

Erēpo, to creep out, to escape
 narrowly
 Irrēpo, to creep in
 Obrēpo, to steal upon one
 Perrēpo, to crawl
 Prorēpo, to creep forward by
 degrees
 Subrēpo, to steal privily
 Rumpo rupi ruptum, to
 burst, A.
 Abrumpo, to break off
 Corrumpto, to spoil
 Dirumpo, to break in pieces
 Erumpo, to burst out
 Irrumpo, to break in with force
 Interrumpo, to break off in the midst
 Perrumpo, to break through
 Prærumpto, to break asunder
 Prorumpo, to burst forth [A.
 Scalpo-psi-ptum, to scratch,
 Excalpo, to claw, to scratch out
 Sculpo sculpsi sculptum, to
 engrave, A.
 Exsculpo, to carve out
 Insculpo, to engrave upon
 Serpo-psi-ptum, to creep, to
 wriggle, N. 110
 Inferpo, to creep in
 Proserpo, to creep forward
 Strepo-ui-ĭtum, to make a
 noise, N.
 Instrēpo, to hum, to clatter
 Interstrēpo, to make a noise with
 others
 Obstrēpo, to make a noise at
 Perstrēpo, to rattle much
 QUO.
 Coquo coxi coctum, to boil,
 to dress, A.
 Concōquo, to boil or digest
 Decōquo, to seeth much, to waste

Excōquo, to boil away, to dry up
 Linquo liqui lictum, to leave
 Relinquo }
 Derelinquo } to forsake [A.
 Delinquo, to offend
 R O.
 Curro cucurri cursum, to
 run, N.
 Compounds in curri & cucurri
 cursum.
 Accurro, to run toward
 Decurro, to run down
 Excurro, to run out
 Præcurro, to run before
 Procurro, to run abroad
 Compounds in curri cursum.
 Circumcurro, to run about
 Concurro, to meet together
 Discurro, to run to and again
 Incurro, to run into
 Recurro, to run back
 Succurro, to help, to assist
 Transcurro, to run over
 Gero gessi gestum, to bear,
 to behave, A. 115
 Aggĕro, to heap up
 Congĕro, to heap together
 Digĕro, to digest, to put in order
 Egĕro, to carry
 Ingĕro, to bring in
 Suggĕro, to afford, to put in mind
 Fero tuli latum, to bear, to
 suffer, A.
 Affĕro attŭli allatum, to bring to
 Aufĕro abŭtŭli ablatum, to take
 away
 Confĕro contŭli collatum, to
 bring together, to compare
 Defĕro-tŭli-latum, to bring
 word, to complain
 Diffĕro distŭli dilatum, to dis-
 quiet, to put off
 Effĕro,

Effĕro extŭli elātum, to bring out, to pull off
 Infĕro intŭli illātum, to bring in, to conclude
 Perfĕro-tŭli-lātum, to carry through
 Præfĕro-tŭli-lātum, to put or carry before
 Profĕro-tŭli-lātum, to bring out in sight
 Refero, to carry back [suffer
 Suffĕro, præ. car. to abide, to
 Transfĕro-tŭli-lātum, to carry over, to translate
 Furo, to rage, to be mad, N.
 Quæro-sīvi-situm, to seek, to ask, A.
 Acquīro, to get, to obtain
 Anquīro, to seek up and down
 Conquīro, to search diligently
 Disquīro, to search all about
 Exquīro, to try, to examine
 Inquīro, to ask, to demand
 Perquīro, to search thoroughly
 Sero ferui fertum, to rank, to order
 Afsĕro, to affirm
 Consĕro, to join together
 Desĕro, to forsake
 Disĕro, to discourse
 Edisĕro, to declare, to rehearse
 Exĕro, to put out
 Insĕro, to put in
 Intersĕro, to put between, to intermix
 Sero sevi satum, to sow, to plant, A. 120
 Afsĕro-sēvi-situm, to plant near
 Consĕro-sēvi-situm, to sow thick together
 Insĕro-sēvi-situm, to implant, to ingraft

Obsĕro-sēvi-situm, to beset, to surround
 Tero trivi tritum, to rub, to wear away, A.
 Attĕro, to rub against, to bruise
 Contĕro, to bruise small
 Detĕro, to beat out, to diminish
 Intĕro, to grate, to grumble
 Obtĕro, to trample upon, to crush
 Pertĕro, to break to pieces
 Protĕro, to crush to pieces
 Retĕro, to rub again
 Subtĕro, to gall, to rub underneath
 Verro verri versum, to brush, to cleanse, A.
 Converro, to scrub all over
 Deverro, to sweep [amine
 Everro, to sweep away, to ex-
 Uro ussi ustum, to burn, to scorch, A.
 Adūro, to parch, to singe
 Ambūro, to burn on every side
 Combūro, to burn up, to destroy by fire
 Exūro, to scorch up
 Inūro, to brand with a hot iron
 Perūro, to burn all over
 S O.
 Accerso-sīvi-situm, to call, to send for, A.
 Arcesso-sīvi-situm, to fetch, to impeach, A. 125
 Cepeffo-sīvi-situm, to go, to take, A.
 Depfo-sui, to knead, A.
 Condepfo, to mix together
 Faceffo-fi-sum, to cause, to depart, A.
 Inceffo-ffi, to come near, to seize, A.
 Laceffo-

Laceſſo-fivi & laceſſi-ſitum, **Polco popoſci-ſcitum,** *to*
to provoke, A. 130 *require, A.*

Pinſo pinſui & pinſi pinſi-
Depoſco, to aſk, to demand
Expoſco, to aſk earneſtly
Repoſco, to demand again
tum pinſum & piſ-
tum, *to bake, A.*

Quæſo, *to beſeech, A.*

Viſo viſi, *to go to ſee, to*
viſit, N.

Inviſo, to viſit

Proviſo, to come forth to ſee

Reviſo, to come again to ſee

SCO.

Creſco crevi cretum, *to*
grow, N.

Accreſco, to be increaſed

Concreſco, to grow together, to
thicken

Decreſco, to grow leſs

Excreſco, to grow out

Increſco, to grow more and more

Diſco didici, *to learn, A. 135*

Addiſco, to learn well, to improve

Condiſco, to learn with others

Ediſco, to learn by heart

Dediſco, to unlearn, to forget

Perdiſco, to learn preciſely

Glifco, *to ſpread itſelf, to*
deſire greatly, N.

Noſco novi-tum, *to know, A*

Ignoſco, to pardon

Pernoſco, to know well

Agnosco agnōvi agnītum, *to*
acknowledge

Cognoſco cognōvi cognītum,
to perceive, to underſtand

Paſco pavi paſtum, *to feed, A*

Depaſco, to graze, to feed upon

Epaiſco, to eat up

Compeſco-ūi-ītum, *to reſtrain*

Diſpeſco-ūi-ītum, *to divide*

Quieſco-evi-etum, *to reſt,*
to be quiet, A. 140

Acquieſco, to be ſatisfied, or
well pleaſed

Inceptives from Verbs.

Adoleſco-evi adultum, *to*
grow up, N.

Augeſco auxi auctum, *to*
plump up, N.

Caleſco calui calitum, *to*
grow hot, N.

Hiſco, *to yawn, to gasp, N.*

Fatiſco, to chink, to cleave

Labaiſco, *to grow faint, N.*

Obdormiſco-ivi-ītum, *to*
fall aſleep, N. 146

Sciſco ſcivi ſcitum, *to or-*
dain, to decree, A.

Adſciſco, to take to him

Conſciſco, to vote by conſent

Deſciſco, to revolt, to change

Sueſco ſuēvi ſuētum, *to be*
wont, N.

Aſſueſco, to be accuſtomed to

Conſueſco, to be acquainted with

Deſueſco, to diſuſe, to change
his cuſtom [N.]

Tremiſco tremui, *to tremble*

Contremiſco, to be much afraid

Vanefco, *to vaniſh, to come*
to nought 150

Evanefco-ui, *to diſappear*

In-

Inceptives from Nouns.

Ditesco, to grow rich, N.

Gravesco, to be heavy, N.

Mollesco, to grow soft or gentle, N.

Pinguesco, to grow fat, N.

Puerasco, to play the child, N.

Senesco, to grow old, N.

Consenesco consenui, to grow old

T O.

Flecto flexi flexum, to bend,

Circumflexo, to bend round [A.

Deflecto, to bend aside [change

Inflecto, to turn inward, to

Reflecto, to bend back again

Meto messui messum, to mow, to reap, A.

Demeto, to cut down, to chop off

Mitto misi missum, to send, A.

Admitto, to let in, to receive

Admitto, to loose, to let go

Committo, to join together, to commit

Demitto, to let fall, to set down

Dimitto, to send away

Immitto, to throw in

Intermitto, to cease, to leave off

Omitto, to leave out

Permitto, to suffer, to give leave

Præmitto, to send before

Prætermitto, to pass by

Remitto, to send back, to forgive

Submitto, to send underhand, to humble

Transmitto, to send over

Necto nexui & nexi nexum, to join, A. 160

Annecto, to fasten together

Connecto, to tie close

Innecto, to knit about, to clip

Subnecto, to join underneath

Pecto pexui & pexi pexum, to comb, A.

Depecto, to comb off, to curry

Peto petivi & peti petitum, to fetch, to ask, A.

Appeto, to covet, to desire

Competo, to sue together, to rival

Expeto, to desire much

Impeto, to invade, to attack

Oppeto, to undergo, to suffer

Repeto, to fetch again, to repeat

Suppeto, to ask privily, A. to serve a turn, N.

Plecto plexui & plexi plexum, to punish, A.

Complecto & complector-xus sum, to embrace, to comprehend, D.

Implecto, to fold in

Sisto stiti statum, to stop, to appoint, A.

Sto steti statum, to stand still, A. 165

The Compounds make stiti stitum.

Abisto, to stand off

Assisto, to stand close by

Consisto, to stand fast

Desisto, to give over

Insisto, to stand upon

Perfisto, to continue, to persevere

Resisto, to stand against, to oppose

Subsisto to bear up, to abide still

Sterto stertui, to snore, N.

Desterto, to leave off snoring

Verto-ti-sum, to turn, A.

Adverto, to apply, to perceive

Animadverto, to take notice

Averto, to turn away

Converto, to turn round, to change

Diverto,

Diverto, to turn aside
 Evertō, to overturn
 Invertō, to turn upside down
 Obvertō, to set against
 Pervertō, to overthrow, to ruin
 Prævertō, to prevent, to be first
 Revertō, to turn back
 Subvertō, to overthrow
 Transvertō, to turn athwart

V O.

Calvo-vi, to deceive, to dis-
appoint, A.

Solvo solvi solūtum, to pay,
to let loose, A.

Absolvo, to discharge, to set free
 Dissolvo, to unbind, to melt
 Exsolvo, to set free, to pay all clear
 Persolvo, to perform, to accomplish
 Resolvo, to pay again, to loosen

Vivo vixi victum, to live,
N. 170

Convivo, to live together
 Revivo & revivisco, to live again
 Supervivo, to outlive

Volvo volvi volūtum, to
roll, A.

Advolvo, to roll toward one
 Convolvo, to roll, to wind together
 Devolvo, to tumble down
 Evolvo, to roll away, to unfold
 Involve, to infold, to wrap in

Nexo nexui nexum, to tie,
to join, A.

Texo texui textum, to
weave, A.

Attexo, to join to
 Contexo, to weave together, to
compose
 Detexo, to wind off
 Intexo, to plait in, to interlace
 Prætexo, to border, to fringe

Retexo, to untwist, to weave again
 Subtexo, to join after, to subjoin
 I O.

Facio feci factum, to make,
to cause, A.

Arefacio, to dry, to set a drying
 Benefacio, to do well
 Calefacio, to heat, to make hot
 Frigefacio, to cool, to make cold
 Malefacio, to do ill, to injure
 Stupefacio, to amaze, to astonish

The following Compounds make
fectum.

Afficio, to affect, to move
 Conficio, to dispatch, to consume
 Deficio, to fail, to be in eclipse
 Efficio, to fulfil, to cause
 Inficio, to corrupt, to infect
 Interficio, to kill [end
 Perficio, to complete, to make an
 Præficio, to set over, to put in
authority
 Reficio, to repair, to refresh
 Sufficio, to satisfy, to give consent
 Officio offeci, sup. car. to hinder,
to make against

Jacio jeci jactum, to cast, to
throw, A. 175

The Compounds make jectum.

Abjicio, to cast away
 Adjicio, to put to, to add
 Conjicio, to throw together
 Dejicio, to cast down
 Disjicio, to scatter asunder
 Ejicio, to cast out
 Injicio, to cast in or upon
 Interjicio, to cast between
 Objicio, to set against, to object
 Præjicio, to cast forth
 Rejicio, to cast back, to slight
 Subjicio, to put under, to subdue
 Trajicio, to carry over

Lacio

**Lacio lacui & laxi laciū
& laciū, to entice, A.**

Allicio, to allure

Illicio, to draw in, to caress

Pellicio, to wheedle, to cajole

Elicio-ūi-ūtum, to draw out

Specio spexi spectum, to spy,

Aspicio, to look upon [A.

Circumspicio, to look round about

Conspicio, to view, to consider

Despicio, to look down, to despise

Dispicio, to discern, to espy

Inspicio, to look in

Introspectio, to look within

Perspectio, to see plainly

*Prospicio, to look forward, to
provide*

Respectio, to look back

Suspicio, to look up, to think ill

Fodio fodi fossū, to dig, A.

Confodio, to pierce, to stab

Effodio, to dig out

Perfodio, to dig through

Transfodio, to thrust through

**Fugio fugi fugitū, to flee,
to run away, A.**

Aufugio, to flee away

Confugio, to fly for help

Defugio, to shun [ther

Diffugio, to run hither and thi-

Effugio, to escape, to avoid

Perfugio, to fly for succour

Profugio, to leave, to fly away

Refugio, to run back, to shun

Subterfugio, to escape privily

Transfugio, to fly to the other side

**Capio cepi captū, to take,
A. 180**

The Compounds make ceptum.

Accipio, to take, to receive

Concipio, to conceive, to contain

Decipio, to deceive, to cheat

Excipio, to receive, to entertain

Incipio, to begin

Intercipio, to prevent, to forestall

Occipio, to begin, to enter upon

Percipio, to perceive, to under-

Præcipio, to command [stand

Recipio, to take again

Suscipio, to undertake

**Cupio īvi-ūtum, to covet, to
desire, A.**

Percupio, to desire mightily

**Rapio rapui raptū, to
snatch, A.**

The Compounds make ripui reptum

Abripio, to snatch away, to hurry

Arripio, to lay hold of

Corripio, to seize, to rebuke

Diripio, to pluck away by force

Eripio, to snatch out, to rescue

Præripio, to catch first, to prevent

Proripio, to drag along by force

Surripio, to steal privily

**Sapio īvi or īi & sapi, to
be wise, to savour, N.**

Desipio īvi & īi, to doat

Resipio īvi & īi, to smell of

Resipisco-ūi, to repent

Inquio, to say, Def. A. 184

**Pario peperī partū & pa-
ritū, to bring forth, A.**

*The Compounds of this Verb are
of the fourth Conjugation.*

**Quatio quassi quassū, to
shake, A.**

The Compounds make cussi cussū

Concutio, to make to tremble

Decutio, to beat down

Discutio, to shake down, to search

Excutio, to shake off

Incutio, to shake upon

Percutio, to strike, to smite

G

Succutio,

Succutio, to jog hard, to trot

U O. [A.

Acuo-ui acūtum, to sharpen,

Exacuo, to whet, to make an edge

Arguo-ui-ūtum, to reason,
to prove, A.

Redarguo, to confute, to disprove

Batuo-ui-ūtum, to beat, to
fight, A. [190

Cluo-ui, to be famous, N.

Exuo-ui-ūtum, to put off, A.

Fluo fluxi fluxum, to flow

Affluo, to flow upon

Confluo, to meet, to run together

Defluo, to run down

Diffluo, to run all abroad

Effluo, to run out

Influo, to run in

Interfluo, to flow between

Perfluo, to run out, to leak

Refluo, to run back

Gruo grui, inusit.

Congruo, to agree, to suit together

Ingruo, to invade

Imbuo-ui-ūtum, to soak, A.

Induo-ui-ūtum, to put on,

A. 195

Luo lui, to wash, to suffer
punishment, A.

Abluo, to wash off

Alluo, to wash again^t

Colluo, to rinse, to scower

Diluo-ui-ūtum, to wash away,
to mix

Eluo, to rinse, to make clean

Perlue, to wash all over

Pollui-ui-ūtum, to defile

Proluo, to wash much

Metuo-ui, to fear, A.

Minuo-ui-ūtum, to lessen, A.

Comminuo, to bruise, to break
to pieces

Diminuo, to diminish, to impair

Nuo-ui-ūtum, to nod, N.

Abnuo-ui, to refuse

Annuo-ui, to consent

Innuo-ui, to make signs, to hint

Renuo-ui, to nod back, to deny

Pluo plui & plui, to rain,
N. 200

Compluo, to wet all over

Depluo, to rain downright

Implue, to rain in or upon

Perpluo, to rain through

Ruo rui ruitum, to tumble,
to fall, N.

The Compounds make ruitum

Corruo, to tumble together

Diruo, to pull down

Eruo, to root out, to overthrow

Irruo, to rush hastily upon

Obruo, to overwhelm

Subruo, to undermine, to cast down

Spuo-ui, to spit, N.

Conspuo, to spit upon

Despuo, to spit down upon

Expuo, to spit out

Inspuo, to spit in or upon

Respuo, to refuse, to deny [A.

Statuo-ui-ūtum, to appoint,

Constituo, to resolve, to determine

Destituo, to forsake

Instituo, to ordain, to instruct

Præstituo, to appoint beforehand

Prostituo, to make common, to
debauch

Restituo, to restore

Substituo, to appoint in ano-
ther's stead

Sternuo-ui-ūtum, to sneeze,
A. Struo

Struo struxi structum, to
build, A. 205

Adstruo, to build near

Construo, to heap up, to set to-
gether [face

Destruo, to throw down, to de-

Extruo, to build up, to erect

Instruo, to prepare, to furnish

Obstruo, to build against, to stop

Substruo, to underpin [up

Suo sui sūtum, to sew, to
stitch, A.

Affuo, to set on a piece

Consuo, to stitch together

Desuo, to sew behind

Dissuo, to rip asunder

Insuo, to join in

Tribuo-ui-ūtum, to grant,
to ascribe, A.

Attribuo, to impute, to assign

Contribuo, to give, to furnish

Distribuo, to deal out, to divide

Retribuo, to restore

C H A P. XI.

Verbs in io, of the fourth Conjugation, with their most
usual Compounds.

I. Actives in īvi itum.

AMBIO, to court, to
seek for

Audio, to hear

Exaudio, to hear perfectly

Subaudio, to understand, some-
thing left out

Cio, to move, to stir

Accio, to send for

Excio, to rouse up, to summon

Conodio, to season, to pickle

Custodio, to keep 5

Erudio, to teach, to instruct

Fastidio, to despise

Finio, to finish

Definio, to bind, to appoint

Perfinio, to end fully

Glutio, to swallow

Deglutio, to swallow down

Impedio, to hinder 10

Irretio, to entangle

Lenio, to mitigate

Delinio, to pacify

Mollio, to soften

Emollio, to soften much, to civilize

Munio, to fortify

Circummunio, to intrench

Communio, to fence all about

Emunio, to make strong

Permunio, to make very strong

Nutrio, to nourish, to nurse

Enutrio, bring up

Obedio, to obey 16

Partio, to divide

Dispertio, to distribute

Impertio, to bestow upon

Polio, to polish

Expolio, to burnish

Perpolio, to finish, to put the last
hand to

Præpedio, to hinder, to en-
cumber

Punio, to punish 20

Redimio, to crown, to en-
compass

G 2

Sarrio,

Sarrio, to weed

Scio, to know

Conscio, to be privy to

Nescio, to be ignorant

Præscio, to know beforehand

Rescio & rescisco, to understand

Sitio, to thirst

Sopio, to lay asleep 25

Stabilio, to make stedfast

Constabilio, to settle, to make sure

Vestio, to clothe

Devestio, to unclothe, to dispossess

II. Neuters in ivi itum.

Balbutio, to stammer

Cæcutio, sup. car. to be
dim-sighted

Bullio, to bubble, to boil 30

Ebullio, to boil, to work up

Dormio, to sleep

Eo ivi itum, to go

The Compounds make ivi or ii.

Abeo, to go away

Adeo, to go to

Ambio, to environ [compass]

Circumeo, to go round, to en-

Coeo, to come together, to meet

Exeo, to go out

Ineo, to go in

Introeo, to enter in

Obeo, to undergo, to go all about

Pereo, to perish, to be undone

Depereo, to be lost, to be deeply
in love

Dispereo, to be utterly ruined

Prodeo, to go forth

Præeo, to go before, to excel

Prætereo, to pass by

Redeo, to return

Subeo, to go under, to abide

Transeo, to pass over

Efurio, to be hungry

Gannio, to yelp like a fox

Obgannio, to mutter, to maunder

Garrio, to prate 35

Gestio, to leap for joy

Glocio, to cluck, as a hen

Grunnio, to grunt

Hinnio, to neigh

Insanio, to be mad

Mugio, to bellow

Mutio, to mutter

Queo, to be able

Nequeo, to be unable

Rugio, to roar, like a lion

Sævio, to rage

Desævio, to rage extremely

Servio, to serve, to wait upon

Inservio, to do service

Subservio, to help forward

Tussio, to cough

Nagio, to cry, like an infant

III. Variants.

Amicio-ivi-ui & xi-ctum,
to clothe, to carry, A.

Cambio-psi-sum, to ex-
change money 40

Farcio-si-tum, to stuff, to
fill out, A.

Infarcio, to cram in

Confercio, to fill, to set thick
together

Differcio, to stuff out

Refercio, to cram close

Ferio percussi percussum,
to strike, A.

Fulcio-si-tum, to prop, to
support, A.

Suffulcio,

Suffulcio, to bear up, to under-
prop

Haurio hausi haustum, to
draw, A.

Exhaurio, to empty

Raucio-si-sum, to be hoarse,
N.

45

Irraucio, to be very hoarse

Salio salui & salii saltum,
to leap, N.

The Compounds make filui & filii
sultum.

Affilio, to leap upon, or against

Defilio, to jump down

Exfilio, to start up

Infilio, to leap in

Præfilio, to burst out, like ears

Profilio, to burst out, to sally
forth

Refilio, to slip back, to rebound

Transfilio, to leap over

Sancio-xi-ctum, & fanci-
tum, to establish a law

Sentio-si-sum, to perceive,
to think, A.

Assentio, to agree to

Consentio, to agree with

Dissentio, to disagree

Præsentio, to perceive before-
hand

Sepelio-ivi sepultum, to
bury, A. [50

Sepio-psi-tum, to hedge, A.

Circumsepio, to fence round

Consepio, to enclose

Dissepio, to break down a hedge

Singultio-ivi singultum, to
sob, to hiccup, N.

Venio venivi, & venii ve-
num, to be sold, N.

Venio veni ventum, to
come, N.

Advenio, to arrive to, to come to

Circumvenio, to go about, to
cheat

Convenio, to meet, to agree

Devenio, to come down

Evenio, to fall out, to happen

Invenio, to find by seeing

Intervenio, to come between, or
unawares

Obvenio, to come against, to
meet

Pervenio, to arrive, to obtain

Prævenio, to come first, to pre-
vent

Provenio, to come forth, to in-
crease

Subvenio, to help, to relieve

Vincio vinxi vinctum, to
bind, A.

Devincio, to bind fast, to oblige

Revincio, to tie behind, to gird
fast

The Compounds of Pario make
perui pertum.

Aperio, to open, to make known

Adaperio, to set wide open

Operio, to cover, to conceal

Adoperio, to cover all over

Cooperio, to cover close, to
overwhelm

Peri pertum.

Comperio, to find out to know
certainly

Reperio, to find by chance

C H A P. XII.

Deponents and Impersonals.

I. Deponents of the first
Conjugation in or atus
sum.**A** Bomīnor, to hate, to detest

Adūlor, to flatter

Emūlor, to vie, to imitate

Altercor, to wrangle, to scold

Aprīcor, to sit in the sun, to air
himself 5

Aquor, to give or fetch water

Arbitror, to suppose, to award

Assentor, to flatter, to soothe

Aucūpor, to go a fowling, to seek for

Auspīcor, to begin, to enterprize 10

Auxilior, to help, to relieve

Bacchor, to revel, to swagger

Cachinnor, to laugh aloud, to
giggle

Causor, to shew a reason, to blame

Cameffor, to junket, to eat riot-
ously 15

Comītor, to accompany

Conciōnor, to preach

Conor, to endeavour

Conspīcor, to spy, to view

Contemplor, to behold, to consider 20

Convīvor, to feast

Crimīnor, to accuse, to impeach

Cunctor, to delay

Detestor, to abhor, to hate

Dignor, to think worthy, to vouch-
safe 25

Diversor, to lodge, to sojourn

Domīnor, to rule, to bear sway

Epūlor, to banquet, to feast

Exēcror, to curse, to ban

Fabūlor, to talk 30

Famūlor, to attend, to wait upon

Faris or fare, to speak

Ferior, to keep holiday, to be idle

Frustror, to disappoint, to be disap-
pointed

Furor, to steal 35

Gesticulor, to make postures, to
dance the antick

Glorior, to boast, to brag

Grassor, to march, to rage and
spread

Gratūlor, to wish one joy, to thank

Gravor, to be heavy at, to take
ill 40

Hallucinor, to blunder, to mistake

Hariōlor, to divine, to guess

Hortor, to advise, to encourage

Hospītor, to entertain, to lodge

Jacūlor, to shoot, to dart 45

Imaginor, to conceive, to suppose

Imītor, to do like another, to imi-
tate 15

Inficior, to deny

Jocor, to jest

Lætor, to be glad 50

Lamentor, to bewail, to lament

Latrocīnor, to practise robbery

Licītor, to cheapen, to bid money

Lucror, to gain, to get advantage

Luctor, to strive, to wrestle 55

Machīnor, to invent, to contrive

Medīcor, to heal, to cure

Medītor, to think, to meditate

Mercor, to buy and sell, to mer-
chandize 60

Metor, to set bounds

Minor,

Minor, to threaten
 Miror, to wonder, to admire
 Modēror, to govern, to set bounds
 Modulor, to play a tune
 Mœchor, to commit adultery 65
 Moror, to tarry, to delay
 Mutuor, to borrow
 Negotior, to buy and sell, to traffick
 Nidūlor, to build a nest
 Nugor, to trifle 70
 Nundīnor, to buy and sell publicly
 Obtestor, to beseech
 Opēror, to work, to labour
 Opitūlor, to help, to assist
 Otior, to be idle 75
 Periclitor, to be in danger
 Philosōphor, to study, to act like a philosopher
 Piscor, to fish
 Popūlor, to lay waste, to destroy
 Prædor, to rob, to plunder 80
 Præstōlor, to tarry, to wait for
 Prævaricōr, to dodge, to deal unfairly
 Precor, to pray
 Ratiocīnor, to reason, to argue
 Recordor, to call to mind 85
 Refrāgor, to vote against one, to resist
 Rimor, to search, to peep
 Rixor, to quarrel, to brawl
 Rusticor, to dwell in the country
 Sciscitor, to ask, to enquire 90
 Scortor, to wench, to follow whores
 Scrutor, to seek diligently
 Sēctor, to follow, to pursue
 Sermocīnor, to discourse
 Solor, to comfort, to encourage 95
 Spatiōr, to walk abroad
 Specūlor, to watch, to espy
 Stipūlor, to make a covenant
 Stomāchor, to be angry, to fret
 Tergiverfor, to turn his back 100

Testor, to witness
 Tristor, to be sorrowful
 Vador, to give bail
 Vagor, to wander
 Venēror, to worship 105
 Venor, to hunt
 Versor, to converse
 Vociferor, to bawl aloud

II. Deponents of the second Conjugation.

Fateor fassus sum, to acknowledge, to grant.
 Confiteor, fessus sum, to confess
 Diffiteor, præt. car. to disown, to deny
 Profiteor-fessus sum, to declare openly
 Liceor-itus sum, to bid money 110
 Polliceor, to assure, to promise
 Medeor, to heal
 Mēreor-itus sum, to deserve
 Commereor, to deserve ill
 Misereor misertus sum, to pity
 Reor ratus sum, to suppose
 Tueor tuitus sum, to defend, to look to 115
 Intueor, to look into
 Vereor veritus sum, to fear, to stand in awe

III. Deponents of the third Conjugation.

Amplector-xus sum, to embrace.
 Apiscor

Apiscor aptus sum, <i>to get, to recover</i>	Nanciscor nactus sum, <i>to obtain</i> 130
Adipiscor-eptus sum, <i>to obtain</i>	Nascor natus sum, <i>to be born</i>
Indipiscor-eptus sum, <i>to get, to win</i>	Denascor, <i>to die</i>
Comminiscor commentus sum, <i>to devise</i>	Nitor nifus or nixus sum, <i>to strive</i>
Complector-xus sum, <i>to embrace, to surround</i> 120	Adnitor, <i>to labour hard</i>
Expergiscor experrectus sum, <i>to awake</i>	Innitor, <i>to lean upon</i>
Fatiscor fessus sum, <i>to be weary</i>	Obnitor, <i>to strain much</i>
Defetiscor, <i>to be much tired</i>	Obliviscor oblitus sum, <i>to forget</i>
Fruor-itus or fructus sum, <i>to enjoy</i>	Orior ortus sum, <i>to rise, as the sun</i>
Fungor functus sum, <i>to do an office</i>	Adorior, <i>to set upon</i>
Grador gressus sum, <i>to step, to go</i> 125	Oborior, <i>to rise and overspread</i>
Aggredior, <i>to set upon, to attempt</i>	Paciscor pactus sum, <i>to bargain</i> 135
Congredior, <i>to meet together</i>	Patior passus sum, <i>to endure</i>
Digredior, <i>to step aside</i>	Perpetior-peffus sum, <i>to endure to the last</i>
Egredior, <i>to go out</i>	Queror questus sum, <i>to complain</i>
Ingredior, <i>to go in</i>	Conqueror, <i>to complain much</i>
Transgredior, <i>to step over or beyond</i>	Reminiscor, <i>to remember</i>
Irafcor iratus sum, <i>to be angry</i>	Sequor secutus sum, <i>to follow</i>
Labor lapsus sum, <i>to slide</i>	Assequor, <i>to obtain</i>
Alator, <i>to slide upon</i>	Exsequor, <i>to perform</i>
Elator, <i>to slip out</i>	Prosequor, <i>to follow close</i>
Illabor, <i>to slip in</i>	Subsequor, <i>to come after</i>
Collabor, <i>to slide together, to fall</i>	Vescor, <i>to eat, to feed on</i> 140
Loquor locutus sum, <i>to speak</i>	Ulciscor ultus sum, <i>to revenge</i>
Allōquor, <i>to speak to</i>	Utor usus sum, <i>to use</i>
Collōquor, <i>to talk together</i>	Abutor, <i>to misuse</i>
Oblōquor, <i>to rail, to backbite</i>	IV. Deponents of the fourth Conjugation.
Morior mortuus sum, <i>to die</i>	Blandior-itus sum, <i>to flatter</i>
	to scold Ex-

Experior-pertus sum, to try, to find by trying	Potior-itus sum, to enjoy, to become master of
Largior-itus sum, to be- stow 145	Sortior-itus sum, to obtain by lot
Mentior-itus sum, to lie, to counterfeit	
Metior mensus sum, to measure	Impersonals.
Dimetior, to measure over	Decet decuit, it becometh
Molior-itus sum, to labour, to toil	Libet libuit or itum est, it liketh
Admolior, to endeavour with force [away	Licet-uit or itum est, it is lawful
Amolior, to remove, to heave	Liquet, it is evident
Opperior-pertus sum, to wait for, to tarry	Misēret misertum est, it pitieth 5
Ordior orfus sum, to be- gin 150	Oportet-uit, it is necessary
Partior partitus sum, to divide	Piget-uit or itum est, it grieveth
	Pœnitet-uit, it repenteth
	Pudet-uit, it shameth
	Tædet-uit, or pertæsum est, it tireth 10
	Fletur fletum est, they weep
	Statur statum est, they stand
	Studetur-itus est, they study

C H A P. XIII.

Parts indeclinable.

I. Adverbs.

A DEO, so	Alicubi, somewhere, any where
Adhuc, as yet	Alicunde, from some place or other
Ædēpol, by the temple of Pollux, in good truth	Aliò, to another place
Ægre, hardly, with difficulty	Aliorsum, toward another place 15
Æquè, alike, as well	Aliqua, some way, by some means
Age, come on, well well	Aliquandò, sometimes, at length
Agēdum, come on then	Aliquò, some whither
Agite, go to, mind ye	Aliquoties, several times
Alià, another way	Aliter, otherwise 20
Aliàs, another time, otherwise 10	Aliundè, from some other place
Alibi, elsewhere, in another place	Amābo, I prithee
	Amicè, like a friend
	Aptè, fitly
	H
	Bellè,

Bellè, prettily	25	Fortuito, accidentally	
Benè, well		Frustra, in vain, to no purpose	70
Bifarium, two ways		Funditus, from the bottom	
Bis, twice		Furtim, by stealth	
Blandè, fawningly		Graviter, grievously	
Breviter, briefly, in short	30	Gregatim, by companies	
Centies, an hundred times		Hâc, this way	75
Certè, certainly		Hactenus, hitherto	
Ceu, as, as it were		Haud, scarcely, not at all	
Citò, quickly, speedily		Hercle, by Hercules, truly	
Cœlitus, from heaven	35	Heri, yesterday	
Conjunctim, jointly, together		Heus, ho ! hark ye !	80
Cras, to-morrow		Hic, here	
Cur, why, for what reason		Hinc, from hence	
Dehinc, from henceforth, moreover		Hodie, to-day	
Deinceps, after, next in order	40	Horsum, this way	
Deinde, after, that, secondly		Huc, hither	85
Demum, at last		Hucusque, thus far	
Denique, finally, last of all		Jam, already, Jam jam, by and by	
Deorsum, downward		Jamdiu, now, of long time	
Diù, a long time	45	Jamdūdum, long since	
Divinitus, from God		Jampridem, a while ago	90
Doctè, learnedly		Ibi, there, then	
Dudum, but lately		Ibidem, at the same time, in the	
Dum, whilst, until		same place	
Duntaxat, only, at least	50	Identidem, now and then	
Eà, that way, by that means		Illac, that way	
Ecce, look, see		Illic, there, in that place	95
Ehòdum, come hither		Illinc, from thence	
Eja, good sir ! aye, marry		Illuc, thither	
Eò, thither	55	Imo, yea, rather	
Eodem, to the same place, to the		Impendio, very much	
same end		Imprimis, in the first place	100
Esto, put the case, suppose it		Inde, from thence	
Etiam, yes		Indies, daily, every day	
Facilè, easy		Infernè, from below	
Ferè, commonly, almost	60	Inibi, in that very place	
Fermè, almost		Interdiu, in the day time	105
Foras, to a place, abroad		Intrò, within, into a place	
Foris, in a place, abroad		Intus, within, in a place	
Forſan, perchance		Iſhic, there	
Forsitan, perhaps, it may be	65	Iſhinc, from thence	
Fortaſſe or fortaiſſis, perhaps		Ita, ſo, tha.	110
Fortè, by chance, as it fell out		Itèrum, again	
Fortiter, courageouſly		Itidem, in like manner	Le-

Leviter, lightly		Optimè, very well, best of all	
Libenter, willingly		Parcè, sparingly, like a niggard	
Licèt, be it so, content	115	Pariter, in like manner, as well	
Magis, more, the rather		Parum, a little	160
Malè, ill, badly		Parumper, a little while	
Manè, in the morning		Paulatim, by little and little	
Maximè, very much, by all means		Paulisper, a little while	
Medius fidius, in very deed	120	Paulò, by a little	
Mehercle, in troth		Paululùm, a small matter	165
Meliùs, better		Pedetentim, by gentle steps	
Meritò, deservedly		Penè, in a manner, almost	
Millies, a thousand times		Penitus, thoroughly, perfectly	
Minimè, in the least, not at all	125	Perendie, two days hence	
Minimùm, at the least		Pessimè, very ill, most basely	170
Minus, less, not so		Plerumque, for the most part	
Modò, just now, only.		Plùs, more	
Modò non, within a little		Plurimùm, very much, at most	
Mox, presently	130	Pol, by Pollux, indeed	
Multò, by much		Postremo, lastly, in the last place	
Multoties, often, many times		Postremum, last, the last time	176
Multùm, much		Pridem, lately, some time ago	
Næ, indeed, truly		Pridie, the day before	
Ne, do not	135	Primò, in the first place	
Necubi, left, any where		Primum, at first	180
Nedum, much less, not to say		Privatim, privately, by himself,	
Nequaquam, by no means		Prius, before	
Neutiquam, not at all		Priusquam, before that	
Nimrum, to wit, that is to say	140	Profectò, truly	
Nimis or nimium, overmuch		Prope, near, well nigh	185
Non, no, not		Propemodum, almost	
Non modò, not only		Prorsus, at all, altogether	
Non solum, not only		Proximè, next of all	
Nudiustertius, three days ago	145	Putà, suppose, to wit	
Num, whither		Qua, which way	190
Nunc, now, at this time		Quadrages, forty times	
Nunquam, never		Quam, than, as how	
Nunquid, whither		Quamdiu, how long, as long	
Nuper, lately	150	Quamdūdum, how long since	
Nusquam, no where		Quamōbrem, why so	195
O! oh that! I wish		Quampridem, how long ago	
O si! oh that!		Quamprimum, as soon as may be	
Olim, formerly, hereafter		Quando, when, at what time	
Omnifariam, on every side	155	Quantò, by how much	
Omnino, altogether, at all		Quaqua, what way so ever	200

Quare, wherefore		Summum, at the most	
Quasi, as if, as it were		Superne, from above	
Quatour, four times		Sursum, upward, overhead	
Quid, why		Tam, so, as well	
Quidni, quin, why not	205	Tandem, at last	250
Quinquies, five times		Tanquam, like as	
Quò, whither, to what place		Tantillum, so very little	
Quocunque, whither soever		Tantisper, so long	
Quomodo, how		Tanto, by so much	
Quondam, formerly	210	Tantum, so much only	255
Quorsum, to what end		Tantummodo, only	
Quotannis, yearly, every year		Tantumnon, within a small matter	
Quotidie, every day, daily		Temere, rashly	
Quoties, how oft, as often as		Ter, three times, thrice	
Quovis, any whither	215	Toties, so often	260
Quousque, how far		Tricies, thirty times	
Quum, or cum, when		Trifariam, three several ways	
Raro, seldom		Tunc, then, at that time	
Recta, right along		Ubi, where, when	
Rectè, well right	220	Ubicunque, wheresoever	265
Repentè, suddenly		Ubīnam, where, in what part	
Reverà, in very deed		Ubique, every where	
Sæpe, oftentimes		Ubivis, any where	
Sanè, indeed		Unà, in one, together	
Sapienter, wisely	225	Unde, from whence	270
Satis, enough, sufficiently		Unicè, only, entirely	
Satius, better		Universim, generally	
Scilicet, to wit, yea, marry		Unquam, ever, at any time	
Secus, otherwise		Usquam, any where	
Semel, once, at once	230	Usque, still	275
Semper, always		Usquequò, how far, how long	
Sensim, by degrees		Ut, as, Uti, as	
Seorsim, apart, aside		Utīnam, I wish	
Serò, late		Utpòte, as being, because	
Sexies, six times	235	Utrobique, on both sides	280
Sic, so, thus		Validè & valde, very much	
Sicubi, if any where		Velut, as, Veluti, as	
Sicut, or sicuti, like as		Verbātim, word by word	
Sigillatim, one by one, particularly		Verè, truly	
Simul, at once, as soon as	240	Vibātim, by streets	285
Simulac or simulatque, as soon as		Vicissim, by turns	
Sodes, I pray you		Virītim, man by man	
Solum, only		Vix, scarcely not	
Solummodo, only		Vulgariter, meanly	
Subinde, now and then	245		

Vulgo, commonly

II. Conjunctions.

Ac, and, than, as
 Aliōqui, or aliōquin, otherwise
 An, whether
 Anne, whether or not
 Ast, but
 At, but
 Atque, and than, as
 Atqui, but
 Attāmen, yet, notwithstanding
 Aut, or, either
 Autem, but, and
 Cæterōqui, otherwise, in other respects
 Cæterum, but
 Cum, both, seeing that
 Dum, so that
 Dummōdo, so that
 Enim, for
 Enimvērō, in very deed
 Equidem, truly, indeed
 Ergo, therefore
 Et, and
 Etēnim, for, because that
 Etſi, tho', altho'
 Idcirco, for that reason
 Ideo, therefore
 Igitur, therefore
 Itaque, therefore
 Item, also, likewise
 Licet, altho'
 Nam, or namque, for
 Ne, lest that
 Nec, neither and not
 Necne, or not
 Necnon, and also
 Neque, neither, nor
 Neu, and not, lest
 Neve, neither, nor, and lest
 Ni, or niſi, unleſs
 Nonne, is it not?
 Porro, moreover
 Præterquam, excepting

290 Proin, or proinde, and therefore
 Propterea quod, because
 Quam, than
 Quamvis, altho' 45
 Quando, ſeeing that, because
 Quandoquidem, for as much as
 Quānquam, although
 Quātēnus, ſeeing that
 Que, and 50
 Quia, for, because
 Quidem, indeed
 Quin, but if
 Quippe, for, because
 Quo, that, to the end that 55
 Quocirca, wherefore
 Quod, that, because
 Quod ſi, but if
 Quoniam, because
 Quoque, and alſo 60
 Quum, ſeeing that
 Saltem, at leaſt
 Sed, but
 Seu, whether, or
 Si, if, altho' 65
 Sin, but if
 Siquidem, if indeed
 Sive, whether, or elſe
 Tamen, yet, nevertheleſs
 Tametſi, altho' 70
 Tum, both, and alſo
 Ve, or
 Vel, either, or even
 Vero, but, nay, rather
 Verum, but, but yet 75
 Veruntāmen, nevertheleſs
 Ut, or uti that, to the end that
 Utrum, whether
 35 III. Prepositions ſerving to
 the Accuſative Caſe.
 Ad, to, at, near
 Adverſum, or adverſus, toward,
 againſt
 Ante, before
 40 Apud, at, hand by
 Circa,

Circa, about, nigh
Circiter, about, nigh
Circum, round about
Cis, on this side, behither
Citra, on this side, behither
Contra, against, on the other side 10
Egra, towards
Extra, without, on the outside
Infra, beneath, below
Inter, between, among
Intra, within, on the inside
Juxta, beside, nigh to
Ob, for, because of
Penes, in the power
Per, by, through, along
Pone, behind, after
Post, after, since
Præter, beside, except
Prope, nigh, near
Propter, for, hard by
Secundum, after, according to 25
Secus, by, nigh to
Supra, above, over
Trans, over, on the further side
Versus, toward
Ultra, beyond, further 30
Usque, until, up to, as far as
*The foregoing Prepositions are all
 comprehended in four ancient
 Verses, viz.*
Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra,
 circiter, extra.
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans,
 supra, versus, & infra.
Ultra, post, præter, propter, pro-
 pe, pone, secundum.
Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta
 inter, ob, intra.

IV. Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case.

A, ab, abs, from, out of
A is used before a consonant, ab be-
 fore a vowel, abs before *tēq* and *r*
Abſque, without, but for

5 **Coram**, before, in presence
Cum, with, together with
De, from, concerning 5
E, or **ex**, out of, from
Palam, openly, in sight of
Præ, before, in comparison
Pro, for, instead of
Sine, without, not with 10
Tenus, until, up to

V. Prepositions serving to both Cases.

Clam, privily, unknown to
In, in, into, against
Sub, under
Subter, under 20
Super, above, over 5
These six are never used single, viz.,
Am-, or **an-**, about
Di-, or **dis-**, signify separation
Re-, again
Se-, asunder, or by itself
Con-, for cum, together

VI. Interjections.

Ah! alas!
Apage, away, begone
Apagēſis, away ſie! for ſhame!
Atat, well-a-day! out! alas!
Au, peace! for ſhame! 5
Eheu, ah! alas!
Oho, good now! oh! ſirrah
Evax, hey day! oh brave!
Euge, well done!
Ha ha, he, an expreſſion of laughter
Hei, wo! alas! 11
Hem, how! here he is!
Heu, alas! woe's me!
Hoi an expreſſion of weeping
Hui, whoo! O ſye! 15
Io, ho brave!
Oh, oh! alas!
Papæ, O ſtrange
Proh, oh!
Malum, with a vengeance!
Væ, wo! out upon't! 21

Vocabularium Latiale.

PART II.

Shewing the Variation and Declining of all the Declinable Parts of Speech, both regular and irregular.

CHAP. I.

The regular Declension of Substantives.

A Table of the several Endings of the five Declensions.

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
			Neut.	Neut.	Neut.	
Singular.	Nom.	a	us, er, um		us	ues
	Gen. of	e	i	is	tis	uēi
	Dat. to	æ	o	i	ui	uēi
	Accus.	am	um	em, im	N um	uem
	Voc. O	a	e, er, um	L N	us	ues
	Ab. with or by	a	o	e i	u	ue
Plural.	Nom.	æ	i	aes	us	uaes
	Gen. of	ārum	ōrum	um, ium	uum	ērum
	Dat. to	is, ābus	is	ibus	ibus, ūbus	ēbus
	Accus.	as	os	æs	us	uaes
	Voc. O	æ	i	aes	us	uaes
	Ab. with or by	is, ābus		ibus	ibus, ūbus	ēbus

DECLENSION I.

The Pattern.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Mus-a, <i>a song</i>	Mus-æ, <i>songs</i>
G. Mus-æ, <i>of a song</i>	Mus-ārum, <i>of songs</i>
D. Mus-æ, <i>to a song</i>	Mus-is, <i>to songs</i>
A. Mus-am, <i>a song</i>	Mus-as, <i>songs</i>
V. Mus-a, <i>O song</i>	Mus-æ, <i>O songs</i>
A. Mus-â, <i>with or by a song</i>	Mus-is, <i>with or by songs</i>

After this Pattern decline all the Words in the first Chapter of the first Part of this Vocabulary.

The Pattern of filia and nata.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Fili-a, <i>a daughter</i>	Fili-æ, <i>daughters</i>
G. Fili-æ, <i>of a daughter</i>	Fili-ārum, <i>of daughters</i>
D. Fili-æ, <i>to a daughter</i>	Fili-is, or fili-ābus, <i>to daughters</i>
A. Fili-am, <i>a daughter</i>	Fili-as, <i>daughters</i>
V. Fili-a, <i>O daughter</i>	Fili-æ, <i>O daughters</i>
A. Fili-â, <i>with or by a daughter</i>	Fili-is, or fili-ābus, <i>with or by daughters</i>

The Pattern of Words ending in abus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. De-a, <i>a goddess</i>	De-æ, <i>goddesses</i>
G. De-æ, <i>of a goddess</i>	De-ārum, <i>of goddesses</i>
D. De-æ, <i>to a goddess</i>	De-ābus, <i>to goddesses</i>
A. De-am, <i>a goddess</i>	De-as, <i>goddesses</i>
V. De-a, <i>O goddess</i>	De-æ, <i>O goddesses</i>
A. De-â, <i>with or by a goddess</i>	De-ābus, <i>with or by goddesses</i>

So decline mula, a She mule, equa, a Mare, liberta, a Free-Woman. Also anima, a soul, asina, a She-Ass, serva, servant, socia, a Companion, conserva, a Fellow-servant, domina, a Lady, famula, an Hand-Maid.

DECLENSION II.

The Pattern in us.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Mund-us, <i>the world</i>	Mund-i, <i>worlds</i>
G. Mund-i, <i>of the world</i>	Mund-ōrum, <i>of worlds</i>
D. Mund-o, <i>to the world</i>	Mund-is, <i>to worlds</i>
A. Mund-um, <i>the world</i>	Mund-os, <i>worlds</i>
V. Mund-e, <i>O world</i>	Mund-i, <i>O worlds</i>
A. Mund-o, <i>with or by the world</i>	Mund-is, <i>with or by worlds</i>

See more Examples in Part I. Chap. II. Numb. I.

The Patterns of Words in er, not increasing.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Magist-er, <i>a master</i>	Magistr-i, <i>masters</i>
G. Magistr-i, <i>of a master</i>	Magistr-ōrum, <i>of masters</i>
D. Magistr-o, <i>to a master</i>	Magistr-is, <i>to masters</i>
A. Magistr-um, <i>a master</i>	Magistr-os, <i>masters</i>
V. Magist-er, <i>O master</i>	Magistr-i, <i>O masters</i>
A. Magist-ro, <i>with or by a master</i>	Magistr-is, <i>with or by masters</i>

*So are declined the Words in Part I. Chap. I.
Numb. II.*

The Pattern of Words in er, increasing short.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Puer, <i>a boy</i>	Puēr-i, <i>boys</i>
G. Puēr-i, <i>of a boy</i>	Puēr-ōrum, <i>of boys</i>
D. Puēr-o, <i>to a boy</i>	Puēr-is, <i>to boys</i>
A. Puēr-um, <i>a boy</i>	Puēr-os, <i>boys</i>
V. Puēr, <i>O boy</i>	Puēr-i, <i>O boys</i>
A. Puēr-o, <i>with or by a boy</i>	Puēr-is, <i>with or by boys</i>

See more Examples in Part I. Chap. II. Numb. III.

DECLENSION. III.

The Pattern of Non-crescents, M. or F. or C. 2.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Mens-is, a month	Mens-es, months
G. Mens-is, of a month	Mens-ium, of months
D. Mens-i, to a month	Mens-ibus, to months
A. Mens-em, a month	Mens-es, months
V. Mens-is, O month	Mens-es, O months
A. Mens-e, with or by a month	Mens-ibus, with or by months

*So decline the Words in Part I. of the Vocabulary,
Chap. III. Numb. I. and II.*

The Pattern of Non-crescents, Neuter.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Mar-e, the sea	Mar-ia, seas
G. Mar-is, of the sea	Mar-ium, of seas
D. Mar-i, to the sea	Mar-ibus, to seas
A. Mar-e, the sea	Mar-ia, seas
V. Mar-e, O sea	Mar-ia, O seas
A. Mar-i, with or by the sea	Mar-ibus, with or by seas

So decline the Neuters in Part I. Chap. III. Numb. III.

The Pattern of Words, increasing sharp, m. or f. or c. 2.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Leo, a lion	Leōn-es, lions
G. Leōn-is, of a lion	Leōn-um, of lions
D. Leōn-i, to a lion	Leōn-ibus, to lions
A. Leōn-em, a lion	Leōn-es, lions
V. Leo, O lion	Leōn-es, O lions
A. Leōn-e, with or by a lion	Leōn-ibus, with or by lions

*More of this Kind see in Part I. Chap. III. Numb. V.
VI. and VIII.*

The

The Pattern of the Words in um.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Regn-um, a kingdom	Regn-a, kingdoms
G. Regn-i, of a kingdom	Regn-ōrum, of kingdoms
D. Regn-o, to a kingdom	Regn-is, to kingdoms
A. Regn-um, a kingdom	Regn-a, kingdoms
V. Regn-um, O kingdom	Regn-a, O kingdoms
A. Regn-o, with or by a kingdom	Regn-is, with or by kingdoms

*Like this are all the Neuters in Part I. Chap. II.
Numb. V.*

GENERAL RULES.

I. Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative Accusative and Vocative alike in both Numbers: And their Cases in the Plural Number, in whatever declension they be, always end in *a*.

II. The Vocative, for the most part, in the Singular, and always in the Plural, is like the Nominative.

III. The Dative and Ablative Plural are alike.

IV. Proper Names for the most part want the Plural Number.

The Pattern of ambo and duo.

	<i>lur.</i>
N. -o-æ-o	A. -os-as-o
G. -ōrum-arum-orum	V. -o-æ-o
D. -ōbus-abus-obus	A. -ōbus-ābus-ōbus

RULES.

I. The Nominative in *us* makes the Vocative in *e*; as *mundus*, *munde*.

II. Proper Names in *ius* lose *us* in the Vocative; as, *Antonius*, *Antoni*; *Filius* has also *Fili*: But *Deus* has *Deus* in the Vocative, and in the Plural more often *Dii* and *Diis*, than *Dei* and *Deis*.

The Pattern of Neuters, increasing sharp or long.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Calcar, <i>a spur</i>	Calcār-ia, <i>spurs</i>
G. Calcār-is, <i>of a spur</i>	Calcār-ium, <i>of spurs</i>
D. Calcār-i, <i>to a spur</i>	Calcār-ibus, <i>to spurs</i>
A. Calcar, <i>a spur</i>	Calcār-ia, <i>spurs</i>
V. Calcar, <i>O spur</i>	Calcār-ia, <i>O spurs</i>
A. Calcār-i, <i>with or by a spur</i>	Calcār-ibus, <i>with or by spurs</i>

Words of this Kind are in Part I. Chap. III. Numb. VII.

The Pattern of Crescents, grave or short, m. or f.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Lapis, <i>a stone</i>	Lapīd-es, <i>stones</i>
G. Lapīd-is, <i>of a stone</i>	Lapīd-um, <i>of stones</i>
D. Lapīd-i, <i>to a stone</i>	Lapīd-ibus, <i>to stones</i>
A. Lapīd-em, <i>a stone</i>	Lapīd-es, <i>stones</i>
V. Lapis, <i>O stone</i>	Lapīd-es, <i>O stones</i>
A. Lapīd-e, <i>with or by a stone</i>	Lapīd-ibus, <i>with or by stones</i>

*The Words of this Sort see Chap. III. Numb. IX.
X. and XII.*

The Pattern of Neuters, increasing short.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Corpus, <i>a body</i>	Corpōr-a, <i>bodies</i>
G. Corpōr-is, <i>of a body</i>	Corpōr-um, <i>of bodies</i>
D. Corpōr-i, <i>to a body</i>	Corpōr-ibus, <i>to bodies</i>
A. Corpus, <i>a body</i>	Corpōr-a, <i>bodies</i>
V. Corpus, <i>O body</i>	Corpōr-a, <i>O bodies</i>
A. Corpōr-e, <i>with or by a body</i>	Corpōr-ibus, <i>with or by bodies</i>

For more Examples see Part I. Chap. III. Numb. XI.

R U L E S.

I. Nouns in *e*, and Neuters in *al* and *ar*, have *i* in the Ablative.

II. The

II. The Nouns which have only *e* in the Ablative make their Genitive Plural in *um*.

III. These Nouns which have *i* only, or *e* and *i* together in the Ablative, make their Genitive Plural in *ium*.

IV. Neuters which have *e* in their Ablative Singular have *a* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

V. But these Neuters which have *i* in the Ablative end in *ia* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

DECLENSION IV.

The Pattern of Masculines and Feminines.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Man-us, <i>a hand</i>	Man-us, <i>hands</i>
G. Man-ūs, <i>of a hand</i>	Man-uum, <i>of hands</i>
D. Man-ui, <i>to a hand</i>	Man-ibus, <i>to hands</i>
A. Man-um, <i>a hand</i>	Man-us, <i>hands</i>
V. Man-us, <i>O hand</i>	Man-us, <i>O hands</i>
A. Man-u, <i>with or by a hand</i>	Man-ibus, <i>with or by hands</i>

See Part I. Chap. IV.

The Pattern of Words in ūbus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Lac-us, <i>a lake</i>	Lac-us, <i>lakes</i>
G. Lac-us, <i>of a lake</i>	Lac-uum, <i>of lakes</i>
D. Lac-ui, <i>to a lake</i>	Lac-ūbus <i>to lakes</i>
A. Lac-um, <i>a lake</i>	Lac-us, <i>lakes</i>
V. Lac-ūs, <i>O lake</i>	Lac-us, <i>O lakes</i>
A. Lac-u, <i>with or by a lake</i>	Lac-ūbus, <i>with or by lakes</i>

So decline these Words, Arcus, quercus, acus, tribus, specus, incus, ficus, artus, and portus.

The Pattern of Neuters.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Cornu, <i>a horn</i>	A. Cornu, <i>a horn</i>
G. Cornu, <i>of a horn</i>	V. Cornu, <i>O horn</i>
D. Cornu, <i>to a horn</i>	A. Cornu, <i>with or by a horn</i>

	Plur.
N. Corn-ua, horns	A. Corn-ua, horns
G. Corn-uum, of horns	V. Corn-ua, O horns
D. Corn-ibus, to horns	A. Corn-ibus, with or by horns

So decline genu, tonitru, and veru; only veru makes verubus.

DECLENSION V.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Di-es, a day	Di-es, days
G. Di-ēi, of a day	Di-ērum, of days
D. Di-ēi, to a day	Di-ēbus, to days
A. Di-em, a day	Di-es, days
V. Di-es, O day	Di-es, O days
A. Di-e, with or by a day	Di-ēbus, with or by days

More Examples see in Part I. Chap. V.

Note, *That res, spes, and fides, have e short in the Genitive singular.*

Nouns of the fifth Declension are not above fifty, and are all Feminine, except *Dies*, which is Masculine or Feminine, and *Meridies*, the Mid-day, which is Masculine.

All Nouns of the fifth Declension end in *ies*, except *Fides*, Faith; *Spes*, Hope; and *Res*, a Thing. And all Nouns in *ies* are of the fifth Declension, except *Abies*, a Fir-tree; *Aries*, a Ram; *Paries*, a Wall; and *Quies*, Rest; which are of the third Declension.

General Remarks on all the Declensions.

I. The Genitive Plural of the first four is sometimes contracted, especially by Poets; as *calicolum*, *deum*, *mensum*, for *calicolarum*, *deorum*, *mensium*.

II. When the Genitive of the second Declension ends in *ii*, the last *i* is sometimes taken away by the Poets; as, *Tuguri*, for *Tugurii*. We also read *aulai* for *aulæ* in the first, and *fide* for *fidei* in the fifth; and so of other like Words.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Of Nouns Irregular and extraordinary in Declension.

I. DECLENSION.

Hic Ænēas	Hic Anchīses	Hic Abrāham	Hæc Epitōre <i>a short Work.</i>
N. Ænēas	N. Anchīses	N. Abrāhami	N. Epitōre
G. Ænēæ	G. Anchīfæ	G. Abrāhæ	G. Epitōre
D. Ænēæ	D. Anchīfæ	D. Abrāhæ	D. Epitōre
S. { A. { Ænēamor Ænēan	S. { A. Anchīsen	A. Abrāham	A. Epitōren
V. Ænēā	V. { Anchīfeor Anchīfa	V. Abrāha	V. Epitōre
A. Ænēā	A. Anchīfe	A. Abrāha	A. Epitōre

Note, That if these, or any foreign Words like them, be put in the Plural Number, they follow the common Terminations of the first Declension.

II. DECLENSION.

S. { N. Antonius G. Antonii D. Antonio A. Antonium V. Antoni A. Antonio	S. { N. Chorus, <i>a choir</i> G. Chori D. Choro A. Chorum V. Choreorchorus A. Choro	S. { N. Orpheus G. Orphei & Orpleos D. Orpheo & Orphei A. Orpheon & Orphea V. Orpheu A. Orpheo *
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* This Noun rather belongs to the third Declension; as, Orphrus, Orpheos, Orphei, Orphea, Orpheu.

The Plural in Mundus.

Hic Deus, God. <i>Sing.</i>		Hæc Samos <i>Sing.</i>	Hoc Chaos, <i>a</i> <i>confused Heap.</i>
N. Deus	Dii	N. Samos	Sing. Nom. & Acc. Chaos
G. Dei	Deorum	G. Samo	Dat. & } Chao
D. Deo	Diis	D. Samo	Abl. }
A. Deum	Deos	A. Samon	
V. Deus	Dii	V. Samo	
A. Deo	Diis	A. Samo	

III. DE-

III. DECLENSION.

Hic Jupiter		Hic Oedipus		Hæc Lampas-ădis, a Lamp.	
S. N. Jupiter	N. Oedipus	S. N. Lampas	P. N. Lampădes		
G. Jovis	G. { Oedipi & Oedipōdis	G. Lampădis	G. Lampădum		
D. Jovi	D. { Oedipo & Oedipōdi	D. Lampădi	D. Lampadibus		
A. Jovem	A. { Oedipum & Oedipōdem	A. { Lampădem & Lampăda	A. Lampădas		
V. Jupiter	V. { Oedipu & Oedipus	V. Lampas	V. Lampădes		
A. Jove	A. { Oedipo & Oedipōde	A. Lampăde	A. Lampadibus		
Hæc Erinnyes-yos, a Fury.		Hæc Vis vis, Power.		Hoc Vas vasis, a Vessel.	
Sing. Plur.		Sing. Plur.		Sing. Plur.	
N. Erinnyes	Erinnyes	N. Vis	Vires	N. Vas	Vasa
G. Erinnyos	Erinnyum	G. Vis	Virium	G. Vasis	Vasōrum
D. Erynnyi	Erinnybus	D. caret	Viribus	D. Vasi	Vasis
A. { Erynna & Erinny	{ Erinnyes & Erinnyas	A. Vim	Vires	A. Vas	Vasa
V. Erinny	Erinnyes	V. Vis	Vires	V. Vas	Vasa
A. Erinnye	Erinnybus	A. Vi	Viribus	A. Vase	Vasis
Hoc Jus-jurandum, an Oath.		Hoc poëma-ătis, a Poem.			
Sing. Plur.		Sing. Plur.			
N. Jus-jurandum	Jura-juranda	N. Poëma	Poemăta		
G. juris-jurandi	Jurium-jurandorum	G. Poemătis	Poemătum		
D. Juri-jurando	Juribus-jurandis	D. Poemăti	{ Poematibus & Poemătis		
A. Jus-jurandum	Jura-juranda	A. Poëma	Poemăta		
V. Jus-jurandum	Jura-juranda	V. Poëma	Poemăta		
A. Jure-jurando	Juribus-jurandis	A. Poemăte	{ Poematibus & Poemătis		
Hic vel hæc Onyx-yhis, a precious stone.		Hic & hæc Bos bovis, a Bullock, a Cow.			
Sing. Plur.		Sing. Plur.			
N. Onyx	Onyches	N. Bos	Boves		
G. Onychis	Onychum	G. Bovis	Bōum		
D. Onychi	Onychibus	D. Bovi	Bobus or Bubus		
A. { Onychem & Onycha	Onychas	A. Bovem	Boves		
V. Onyx	Onyches	V. Bos	Boves		
A. Onyche	Onychibus	A. Bove	Bobus or Bubus		

IV. DECLENSION.

Hic Iesus <i>Sing.</i>	Hæc Domus i vel ūs, a House. <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	Hæc Sappho <i>Sing.</i>
N. Iesus	N. Domus	Domus	N. Sappho
G. Iesu	G. Domi or ūs	Domōrum or uum	G. Sapphūs or ōnis
D. Iesu	D. Domo or ui	Domībus	D. Sapphō or ōni
A. Iesum	A. Domum	Domos or us	A. Sappho or ōnem
V. Iesu	V. Domus	Domus	V. Sapphō
A. Iesu	A. Domo	Domibus	A. Sappho or ōne

V. DECLENSION.

Res-publica, a Common-wealth.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Res-publica	Res-publicæ
G. Rei-publicæ	Rerum-publicarum
D. Rei-publicæ	Rebus-publicis
A. Rem-publicam	Res-publicas
V. Res-publica	Res-publicæ
A. Re-publicâ	Rebus-publicis

C H A P. III.

*The Declension and Comparison of Adjectives.**The Pattern of Adjectives ending in us, a, um.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Alb-us-a-um	Alb-i-æ-a
G. Alb-i-æ-i	Alb-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Alb-o-æ-o	Alb-is
A. Alb-um-am-um	Alb-os-as-a
V. Alb-e-a-um	Alb-i-æ-a
A. Alb-o-â-o	Alb-is

So decline the Examples in Part I. Chap. VI. No. I.
and all the Adjectives of the Superlative Degree.

The Pattern of Adjectives ending in er, a, um, not increasing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Rub-er rubr-a-ubr-um	Rubr-i-æ-a
G. Rubr-i-æ-i	Rubr-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Rubr-o-æ-o	Rubr-is
A. Rubr-um-am-um	Rubr-os-as-a
V. Rub-er rubr-a rubr-um	Rubr-i-æ-a
A. Rubr-o-â-o	Rubr-is

For more of this Sort see Part I. Chap. VI. No. II.

The Pattern of Adjectives ending in er, era, erum, increasing short.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Libër-ëra-rum	Libër-i-æ-a
G. Libër-i-æ-i	Libër-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Libër-o-æ-o	Libër-is
A. Libër-um-am-um	Libër-os-as-a
V. Libër-ëra-ërum	Libër-i-æ-a
A. Libër-o-â-o	Libër-is

So decline the Words in Part I. Chap. VI. No. III.

Irregular Adjectives of three Endings.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Sol-us-a-um	Sol-i-æ-a
G. Sol-ius	Sol-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Sol-i	Sol-is
A. Sol-um-am-um	Sol-os-as-a
V. Sol-e-a-um	Sol-i-æ-a
A. Sol-o-â-o	Sol-is

So decline totus and unus; and these four, ullus, nullus, uter and neuter, which have no Vocatives.

S. N. Alius-a-ud, G. Alius, D. Alii, Ac. Alium
am-ud, Voc. caret, &c.

S. N. Alter altera alterum, G. Alterius, D. Alteri,
Ac. Alterum-am-um, Voc. caret, &c.

Ad.

Adjectives of two Endings in is and e.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Trist-is & trist-e	Trist-es & trist-ia
G. Trist-is	Trist-ium
D. Trist-i	Trist-ibus
A. Trist-em & trist-e	Trist-es & trist-ia
V. Trist-is & trist-e	Trist-es & trist-ia
A. Trist-i	Trist-ibus

See in Part I. Chap. VI. No. V.

Adjectives ending in er, is, e.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Acer acris & acre	Acr-es & acr-ia
G. Acr-is	Acr-ium
D. Acr-i	Acr-ibus
A. Acr-em & acr-e	Acr-es & acr-ia
V. Acer acr-is & acr-e	Acr-es & acr-ia
A. Acr-i	Acr-ibus

See in Part I. Chap. VI. No. VI.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree ending in or
are Masculine and Feminine, in us Neuter.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Breviōr & brevius	Breviōr-es & breviōr-a
G. Breviōr-is	Breviōr-um
D. Breviōr-i	Breviōr-ibus
A. Breviōr-em & brevius	Breviōr-es & breviōr-a
V. Breviōr & brevius	Breviōr-es & breviōr-a
A. Breviōr-e or breviōr-i	Breviōr-ibus

The Pattern of Adjectives of one Ending.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N. Fœlix	A. Fœlic-em & fœlix	
G. Fœlic-is	V. Fœlix	
D. Fœlic-i	A. Fœlic-e or fœlic-i	
	K 2	

	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Fœlic-es & fœlic-ia	A. Fœlic-es & fœlic-ia
G. Fœlic-ium	V. Fœlic-es & fœlic-ia
D. Fœlic-ibus	A. Fœlic-ibus

See more in Part I. Chap. VI. No. VII.

R U L E S.

- I. Adjectives of the third Declension have *e* or *i* in the Ablative Singular
- II. If the Neuter Noun end in *e*, the Ablative has *i* only.
- III. The Genitive Plural ends in *ium*, and the Neuter of the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in *ia*.
- IV. Except Comparatives, which re-unite *um* and *a*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

By Grammatical Comparison we understand three Adject. Nouns, of which the two last are formed from the first, and import Comparison with it, that is, heightening or lessening its Signification. Consequently these Adjectives which are only capable of having their Signification increased or diminished, can be compared.

The *Positive* signifies the Quality of a Thing simply and absolutely; as *durus*, hard! *parvus*, little; and is an Adjective of the first and second Declension, or third only.

The *Positive*, properly speaking, is no Degree of Comparison, for it does not compare Things together; however it is accounted one, because the other two are founded upon and formed from it.

The *Comparative* heightens or lessens that Quality; as, *durior*, harder; *minor*, less: It is always an Adjective of the third Declension, and is formed from the first Case of the *Positive* that ends in *i*, by adding the syllable *or* for the Masculine and Feminine, and *us* for the Neuter; as, *durus*, *duri*, *durior*, and *durius*, more hard; *amans*, loving; *amanti*, *amantior*, *amantius*, more loving.

The *Superlative* heightens or lessens it to a very high or very low Degree; as *durissimus*, hardest, or most hard; *minimus*, very little, or least. The *Superlative* is always of the first and second Declension, and is formed from the first Case of the *Positive*, in *i*, by adding *ssimus*; as *duri*, *durissimus*, most hard; *amanti*, *amantissimus*, most loving; but if the *Positive* ends in *er*, the *Superlative* is formed by adding *rimus*, as, *pulcher*, fair; *pulcherrimus*, most fair.

The *Positive* has various Terminations; the *Comparative* ends always in *or* and *us*; the *Superlative* in *mus*, *ma*, *mun*.

Com-

Comparison regular.

Pos. Firmus, strong. *Comp* Firmior, stronger, or more strong. *Superl.* firmissimus, strongest, or most strong, or very strong.

P. Dulcis, sweet. *C.* dulcior, sweeter, or more sweet. *S.* dulcissimus, sweetest, or most sweet, or very sweet.

P. Audax, bold. *C.* audacior, bolder, or more bold. *S.* audacissimus, boldest, or most bold, or very bold.

P. Amans, loving. *C.* amantior, more loving. *S.* amantissimus, most loving, or very loving.

Comparison irregular.

P. Bonus, good. *C.* melior, better. *S.* optimus, the best, or very good.

P. Malus, bad. *C.* pejor, worse. *S.* pessimus, the worst, or very bad.

P. Magnus, great. *C.* major, greater. *S.* maximus, the greatest, or very great.

P. Parvus, little. *C.* minor, less. *S.* minimus, the least, or very little.

P. Multus, much. *C.* plus, more. *S.*

plurimus, the most, or very much.

P. Pulcher, fair. *C.* pulchrior, fairer. *S.* pulcherrimus, the fairest, or very fair.

P. Creber, frequent. *C.* crebrior, more frequent. *S.* creberrimus, most frequent, or very frequent.

P. Asper, rough. *C.* asperior, rougher. *S.* asperrimus, roughest, or very rough.

P. Humilis, low. *C.* humilior, lower. *S.* humillimus, lowest, or very low.

P. Similis, like. *C.* similior, liker, or more like. *S.* simillimus, likest, or very like.

P. Facilis, easy. *C.* facillior, easier. *S.* facillimus, easiest, or very easy.

P. Pius, godly. *C.* magis pius, more godly. *S.* maximè pius, most godly, or very godly.

P. Assiduus, diligent. *C.* magis assiduus, more diligent. *S.* maximè assiduus, most diligent, or very diligent.

P. Igneus, fiery. *C.* magis igneus, more fiery. *S.* maximè igneus, very fiery.

C H A P. IV.

The Declension of Pronouns.

Sing.

N. Ego, I

G. Mei, of me

D. Mihi, to me

A. Me, me

V. —

A. Me, with or by me

Plur.

Nos, we

Nostrum or nostri, of us

Nobis, to us

Nos, us

—

Nobis, with or by us

Sing.

N. Tu, thou or you

G. Tui, of thee, or of you

D. Tibi, to thee, or to you

A. Te, thee, or you

V. Tu, O thou, or O you

A. Te, with or by thee, or you

Plur.

Plur.

N. Vos, *ye*
 G. Vestrūm, or vestri, of *you*
 D. Vobis, to *you*.

A. Vos, *you*
 V. Vos, O *ye*
 A. Vobis, with or by *you*

Sing. and Plur.

N. Caret
 G. Sui, of *himself*, or *herself*, or
themselves
 D. Sibi, to *himself*, or *herself*, or
themselves

A. Se, *himself*, or *herself*, or *them-*
selves

V. ———

A. Se, with or by *himself*, or *her-*
self, or *themselves*

Sing.

Plur.

N. Ille-a-ud
 G. Illius
 D. Illi
 A. Illum-am-ud
 V. ———
 A. Illo-â-o

Illi-æ-a
 Illōrum-ārum-ōrum
 Illis
 Illos-as-a

Illis

Sing.

Plur.

N. Ipse-a-um
 G. Ipsius
 D. Ipsi
 A. Ipsum-am-um
 V. ———
 A. Ipso-â-o

Ipsi-æ-a
 Ipsōrum-ārum-ōrum
 Iphis
 Ipsos-as-a

Iphis

Iste is declined like Ille.

Sing.

Plur.

N. Hic hæc hoc
 G. Hujus
 D. Huic
 A. Hunc hanc hoc
 V. ———
 A. Hoc hâc hoc

Hic hæc hoc
 Hōrum hārum hōrum
 His
 Hos has hæc

His

Sing.

Plur.

N. Is ea id
 G. Ejus
 D. Ei
 A. Eum eam id
 V. ———
 A. Eo ea eo

Ii eæ ea
 Eōrum eārum eōrum
 Iis or eis
 Eos eas ea

Iis or eis

Sing.

N. Qui quæ quod or quid
 G. Cujus
 D. Cui

A. Quem quam quod or quid

V. ———

A. Quo quâ quo or qui

Plur.

Plur.

N. Qui quæ quæ	A. Quos quas quæ
G. Quōrum quārum quōrum	V. ———
D. Quibus or queis	A. Quibus or queis
S. N. Quis quæ quod, or quid, G. Cujus, &c.	Plur.

Sing.

N. Meus-a-um	Me-i-æ-a
G. Me-i-æ-i	Me-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Me-o-æ-o	Me-is
A. Me-um-am um	Me-os-as a
V. Mi-me-a-me-um	Me-i-æ-a
A. Me-o-à-o	Me-is

So decline tuus and suus, but without Vocatives.

Sing.

Plur.

N. Noster-stra-strum	Nostri-æ-a
G. Nostri-æ-i	Nostrōrum-arum-ōrum
D. Nostro-æ-o	Nostri-
A. Nostrium-am-um	Nostros-as-a
V. Noster-stra-strum	Nostri-æ-a
A. Nostro-â-o	Nostri-

So decline Vester, without a Vocative.

Sing.

Plur.

N. Nostras	Nostrātes & nostratia
G. Nostrātis	Nostratium
D. Nostrāti	Nostratibus
A. Nostratum & nostras	Nostrātes & nostratia
V. Nostrās	Nostrātes & nostratia
A. Nostrāte or i	Nostratibus

So decline Vestras and Cujas, without Vocatives.

Sing.

Plur.

N. Idem eādem idem	Idem eādem eādem
G. Ejusdem	Eorundem earundem eorundem
D. Eīdem	Iisdem or eisdem
A. Eundem eandem idem	Eisdem eandem eādem
V. ———	—————
A. Eōdem eādem eōdem	Iisdem or eisdem

Sing.

Plur.

N. Istic istæc istoc or istuc	N. Istæc
A. Istunc instanc istoc or istuc	A. Istæc
A. Istoc istâc istoc	

So decline illic.

Sing.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Qui-dam quæ-dam quod-dam or quid-dam	Qui-dam quæ-dam quæ-dam
G. Cujus-dam	Quorum-dam quarum-dam quorum-dam
D. Cui-dam	Quibus-dam or queis-dam
A. Quen-dam quan-dam quod-dam dam or quid-dam	Quos-dam quas-dam quæ-dam
V. ———	———
A. Quo-dam quâ-dam quo-dam	Quibus-dam or queis dam

N. *In like Manner decline qui-vis, qui-libet, qui-cunque, quis-nam, quis-piam, quis-quam, quis-que, only adding the final Particle to the several Cases of qui or quis.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Quisquis quicquid	A. Quoque quaque quoque
A. Quicquid	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Unusquisque unaquæque unumquodque	A. Unumquemque unamquam- que unumquodque
G. Uniscujusque	V. ———
D. Unicuique	A. Unoquoq. unaquâq. unoquoq.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Ecquis ecquæ ecquod or ecquid	Ecqui ecquæ ecqua
G. Eccujus	Ecquorum ecquarum ecquorum
D. Eccui	Ecquibus or ecqueis
A. Ecquem ecquam ecquod or ecquid	Ecquos ecquas ecqua
V. ———	———
A. Ecquo ecquâ ecquo	Ecquibus or ecqueis

So decline nequis, aliquis, nunquis, siquis, making the Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. to end in a.

C H A P. V.

Conjugation of Verbs in o.

A general Scheme of the Terminations of Verbs in o, of the four Conjugations, as they depend upon the principal Tense, or Theme.

The First THEME.

The Persons		1	2	3	1	2	3
		I	THOU	HE	WE	YE	THEY
Indicative Mood.	Present Tense.	do doſt doth do do do					
		1. o	as	at	āmus	ātis	ant
		2. eo	es	et	ēmus	ētis	ent
		3. o	is	it	īmus	ītis	unt
	Preterimperfect Tense.	4. io	is	it	īmus	ītis	iunt
		did	diſt	did	did	did	did
		1. ābam	ābas	ābat	abāmus	abātis	ābant
		2. ēbam	ēbas	ēbat	ebāmus	ebātis	ēbant
		3. ēbam	ēbas	ēbat	ebāmus	ebātis	ēbant
		4. iēbam	iēbas	iēbat	iebāmus	iebātis	iēbant
Imperative Mood.	Future Tense.	shall or will	ſhalt or wilt	ſhall or will	ſhall or will	ſhall or will	ſhall or will
		1. ābo	ābis	ābit	abīmus	abītis	ābunt
		2. ēbo	ēbis	ēbit	ebīmus	ebītis	ēbunt
		3. am	es	et	emus	ētis	ent
	Imperative Mood.	4. iam	ies	iet	iemus	iētis	ient
		do thou	let him	let us	do ye	let them	
		1. a āto et āto	emus	āte atōte	ent anto		
		2. e ēto eat ēto	eāmus	ete etōte	eant ento		
		3. e īto at īto	amus	īte itōte	ant unto		
		4. i īto iat īto	iāmus	īte itōte	iant iunto		

Potential Mood.	Present Tense.	{	<i>may or</i>	<i>mayst or</i>	<i>may or</i>	<i>may or</i>	<i>may or</i>	<i>may or</i>
			<i>can</i>	<i>canst</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>
			1. em	es	et	ēmus	ētis	ent
			2. eam	eam	eat	eāmus	eātis	eant
			3. am	as	at	āmus	ātis	ant
	4. iam	ias	iat	iāmus	iātis	iant		
	Preter- imperfect Tense.	{	<i>might or</i>	<i>mightst</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might or</i>
			<i>could or</i>	<i>couldst</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>
			1. ārem	ares	āret	arēmus	arētis	ārent
			2. ērem	ēres	ēret	erēmus	erētis	ērent
3. ěrem			ěres	ěret	erēmus	erētis	ěrent	
4. ĩrem	ĭres	ĭret	irēmus	irētis	ĭrent			

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.	{	<i>to</i> <i>Gerunds.</i>				A Par- ticipile of the Present Tense.	<i>ing</i> <i>ans</i> <i>ens</i> <i>ens</i> <i>iens</i>
			1. āre	andi	ando	andum	
			2. ēre	endi	endo	endum	
			3. ěre	endi	endo	endum	
			4. ĩre	iendi	iendo	iendum	

The Second THEME for all Conjugations.

Indicative.	{	Preterperfect Tense.	{ have hast hath have have have i isti it imus istis erunt or ere.					
		Preterpluper- fect Tense.	{ had hadst had had had had eram eras erat eramus eratis erant					
Potential.	{	Preterper- fect Tense.	{ might or mightst might might or might could or couldst or could could could or could have have have have have have erim eris erit erimus eritis erint					
		Preterpluper- fect Tense.	{ had hadst had had had had issem isses isset issemus issetis issent					
		Future Tense	{ shall or shalt or shall or shall or shall or shall or will wilt will will will will have have have have have have ero eris erit erimus eritis erint					
Infinit. Mood.	{	Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.	{ to have or had —isse					

The Third THEME for all the Conjugations.

Supines	to um-	to be u	-	to to	about to
A Participle of the Future in rus-urus					
Infin. Future Tense				urum esse	
The	{ First Second Third Fourth }	Conjugation has	{ ā long ē long ē short ī long }	before <i>re</i> in the Infinitive Mood.	

A more particular Exemplification of the first Conjugation Active.

Am-o-am-āvi am-ātum, to love A&. 1 Conj.

I. Am-o am-ābam am-ābo am-a am-āto am-em am-ārem am-āre am-andi am-ando am-andum am-ans.

II. Amāv-i amav-eram amav-erim amav-issem amav-ero amav-isse.

III. Amāt-um amāt-u amat-urus amat-urum esse

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-o, I love, or do love. Am-as, thou lovest, or dost love. Am-at, he loveth, or doth love. Plur. Am-āmus, we love, or do love. Am-ātis, ye love, or do love. Am-ant, they love, or do love.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ābam, I loved, or did love. Am-ābas, thou lovedst, or didst love. Am-ābat, he loved, or did love. Plur. Am-abāmus, we loved, or did love. Am-abātis, ye loved, or did love. Am-ābant, they loved, or did love.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Am-ābo, I shall or will love. Am-ābis, thou shalt or wilt love. Am-ābit, he shall or will love. Plur. Am-ābimus, we shall or will love. Am-ābitis, ye shall or will love. Am-ābunt, they shall or will love.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Am-a Am-āto, love thou. Am-et Am-āto, let him love. Plur. Am-ēmus, let us love. Am-āte Am-atōte, love ye. Am-ent Am-anto, let them love.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-em, I may or can love. Am-es, thou mayst or canst love. Am-et he may or can love. Plur. Am-ēmus, we may or can love. Am-ētis, ye may or can love. Am-ent, they may, or can love.

Potent. Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ārem, *I might or could love.* Am-āres, *thou mightest or couldst love.* Am-āret, *he might or could love.* *Plur.* Am-aremus, *we might or could love.* Am-arētis, *ye might or could love.* Am-ārent, *they might or could love.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-āre, *to love.*

Gerunds.

Am-andi, *of loving.* Am-ando, *in loving.* Am-andum, *to love.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Am-ans, *loving.*

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amāv-i, *I loved or have loved.* Amav-isti, *thou lovedst or hast loved.* Amāv-it, *he loved or hath loved.* *Plur.* Amav-imus, *we loved or have loved.* Amav-istis, *ye loved or have loved.* Amav-erunt, *or ere, they loved or have loved.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Amav-eram, *I loved or had loved.* Amav-eras, *thou lovedst or hadst loved.* Amav-erat, *he loved or had loved.* *Plur.* Amav-eramus, *we loved or had loved.* Amav-eratis, *ye loved or had loved.* Amav-erant, *they loved or had loved.**

Potential or Subj. Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amav-erim, *I might or could have loved.* Amav-eris, *thou mightest or couldst have loved.* Amav-erit, *he might or could have loved.* *Plur.* Amav-erimus, *we might or could have loved.* Amav-eritis, *ye might or could have loved.* Amav-erint, *they might or could have loved.*

Potential or Subj. Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis amav-issem, *altho' I had loved.* Quamvis amav-isses, *altho' thou hadst loved.* Quamvis amav-isset, *altho' he had loved.* *Plur.* Quamvis amav-issēmus, *altho' we had loved.* Quamvis amav-issētis, *altho' ye had loved.* Quamvis amav-issent, *altho' they had loved.*

Potential or Subj. Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm amav-ero, *when I shall have loved.* Cūm amav-eris, *when thou shalt have loved.* Cūm amav-erit, *when he shall have loved.* *Plur.* Cūm amav-erimus, *when we shall have loved.* Cūm amav-eritis, *when ye shall have loved.* Cūm amav-erint, *when they shall have loved.*

Infinitive Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Amav-isse, *to have or had loved.*

III. Supines.

III. Supines.

Amāt-um, to love. Amat-u, to be loved.

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Amat-ūrus, to love, or about to love.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Amat-ūrum esse, to love hereafter.

The Example of the Second Conjugation in eo.

Doc-eo doc-ui doc-tum, to teach. Act. 2. Conj.

I. Doc-eo doc-ēbam doc-ēbo doc-e doc-ēto doc-eam doc-ērem doc-ēre doc-endi doc-endo doc-endum doc-ens

II. Docu-i docu-ēram docu-ērim docu-isse docu-ēro docu-isse

III. Doct-um doct-u doct ūrus doct-ūrum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-eo, I teach, or do teach. Doc-es, thou teachest, or dost teach. Doc-et, he teacheth, or doth teach. Plur. Doc-ēmus, we teach, or do teach. Doc-ētis, ye teach, or do teach. Doc-ent, they teach, or do teach.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbam, I taught, or did teach. Doc-ēbas, thou taughtest, or didst teach. Doc-ēbat, he taught, or did teach. Plur. Doc-ebāmus, we taught, or did teach. Doc-ebātis, ye taught, or did teach. Doc-ēbant, they taught or did teach.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbo, I shall or will teach. Doc-ēbis, thou shalt or wilt teach. Doc-ēbit, he shall or will teach. Plur. Doc-ebīmus, we shall or will teach. Doc-ebitis, ye shall or will teach. Doc-ēbunt, they shall or will teach.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Doc-e Doc-ēto, teach thou. Doc-eat, doc-eto, let him teach. Plur. Doc-eāmus, let us teach. Doc-ēte Doc-etōte, teach ye. Doc-eant docento, let them teach.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēam, I may or can teach. Doc-eas, thou mayst or canst teach. Doc-eat, he may or can teach. Plur. Doc-eāmus, we may or can teach. Doc-eātis, ye may or can teach. Doc-eant, they may or can teach.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ērem, I might or could teach. Doc-ēres, thou mightest or couldst teach. Doc-ēret, he might or could teach. Plur. Doc-erēmus, we might or could teach. Doc-exētis, ye might or could teach. Doc-ērent, they might or could teach.

Infir.

*Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.**Doc-ere, to teach.**Gerunds.**Doc-endi, of teaching. Doc endo, in teaching. Doc-endum, to teach.**The Participle of the Present Tense.**Doc-ens, teaching.**II Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Docu-i, I taught, or have taught Docu-isti, thou taughtest, or hast taught. Docu-it, he taught, or hath taught. Plur Docu-imus, we taught, or have taught Docu-istis, ye taught, or have taught. Docu-erunt, or Doc-uere, they taught, or have taught.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Docu-eram, I taught, or had taught. Docu-eras, thou taughtest, or hadst taught. Docu-erat, he taught, or had taught. Plur. Docu-eramus, we taught, or had taught. Docu-eratis, ye taught, or had taught. Docu-erant, they taught, or had taught.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Docu-erim, I might or could have taught Docu-eris thou mightst or couldst have taught. Docu-erit he might or could have taught. Plur. Docu-erimus, we might or could have taught Docu-eritis, ye might or could have taught. Docu-erint, they might or could have taught

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Docu-issem, altho' I had taught Quamvis Docu-isses, altho' thou hadst taught. Quamvis Docu-isset altho' he had taught. Pl. Quamvis Docu-issēmus, altho' we had taught. Quamvis Docu-issētis, altho' ye had taught. Quamvis Docu-issent altho' they had taught.

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm Docu-ero, when I shall have taught Cūm Docu-eris, when thou shalt have taught. Cūm Docu-erit, when he shall have taught. Plur. Cūm Docu-erimus, when we shall have taught Cūm Docu-eritis, when ye shall have taught. Cūm Docu-erint, when they shall have taught.

*Infinitive Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.**Docu-isse, to have or, had taught.**III. Supines.**Doct-um, to teach. Doct-u, to be taught.**The Participle of the Future in rus.**Doct-urus, to teach, or about to teach.**Infin Mood, Future Tense.**Doct-urum esse, to teach hereafter.*

The Example of the third Conjugation.

Leg-o leg-i lect-um, to read. Act. 3 Conj.

I. Leg-o leg-ēbam leg-am leg-e leg-ito leg-am leg-ērem leg-ēre leg-endi legendo, leg-endum leg-ens.

II. Leg-i leg-ēram leg-ērim leg-isse leg-ēro leg-isse.

III. Lect-um lect-u lect ūrus lect-ūrum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-o, I read, or do read. Leg-is, thou readest, or dost read. Leg-it, he readeth, or doth read. Plur. Leg-imus, we read, or do read. Leg-itis, ye read, or do read. Leg-unt, they read, or do read.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ēbam, I read, or did read. Leg-ēbas, thou readest, or didst read. Leg-ēbat, he read, or did read. Plur. Leg-ebāmus, we read, or did read. Leg-ebātis, ye read, or did read. Leg-ebant, they read, or did read.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Leg-am, I shall or will read. Leg-es, thou shalt or wilt read. Leg-et, he shall or will read. Plur. Leg-ēmus, we shall or will read. Leg-ētis, ye shall or will read. Leg-ent, they shall or will read.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Leg e leg-ito, read thou. Leg-at leg-ito, let him read. Plur. Leg-āmus, let us read. Leg-ite leg-ito, read ye. Leg-ant leg-unto, let them read.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-am, I may or can read. Leg-as, thou mayst or canst read. Leg-at, he may or can read. Plur. Leg-amus, we may or can read. Leg-ātis, ye may or can read. Leg-ant, they may or can read.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ērem, I might or could read. Leg-ēres, thou mightst or couldst read. Leg-ēret, he might or could read. Plur. Leg-erēmus, we might or could read. Leg-erētis, ye might or could read. Leg-erent, they might or could read.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Leg-ere, to read.

Gerunds.

Leg-endi, of reading. Leg-endo, in reading. Leg-endum, to read.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Leg-ens, reading.

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-i I read, or have read. Leg-isti, thou readst, or hast read. Leg-it, he read, or hath read. Plur. Leg-imus, we read, or have

have read. Leg-istis, ye read, or have read. Leg-erunt, or Leg-erē, they read, or have read.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-eram, I read, or had read. Leg-eras, thou readst, or hadst read. Leg-erat, he read or had read. Plur. Leg-erāmus, we read, or had read. Leg-erātis, ye read, or had read. Leg-erant, they read, or had read.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. I eg-ërim, I might or could have read. I eg-ëris, thou mightst or couldst have read. I eg-ërit, he might or could have read. Plur. Leg-ërimus, we might or could have read. I eg-ëritis, ye might or could have read. Leg-ërint, they might or could have read.

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis I eg-issem, altho' I had read. Quamvis I eg-isses, altho' thou hadst read. Quamvis I eg-isset, altho' he had read. Plur. Quamvis I eg-issemus, altho' we had read. Quamvis I eg-issetis, altho' ye had read. Quamvis I eg-issent, altho' they had read.

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cū Leg-ëro, when I shall have read. Cū Leg-ëris, when thou shalt have read. Cū Leg-ërit, when he shall have read. Plur. Cū Leg-erimus, when we shall have read. Cū I eg-eritis, when ye shall have read. Cū I eg-erint, when they shall have read.

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Leg-isse, to have or had read.

III. Supines.

Lect-um, to read, Lect-ū, to be read.

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Lect-ūrus, to read, or about to read.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Lect-ūrum esse, to read hereafter.

The Pattern of the fourth Conjugation.

Aud-io aud-īvi aud-ītum, to hear. Aët. 4 Conj.

I. Aud-io aud-iēbam aud-iam aud-i aud-īto aud-iam aud-īrem aud-īre aud-iendi aud-iendo aud-iendum aud-iens.

II. Audiv-i audiv-eram audiv-ërim audiv-issem audiv-ëro audiv-isse.

III. Audit-um audit-u audit-ūrus audit-ūrum esse.

I. Indicative

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-io, I hear, or do hear. Aud-is, thou hearest, or dost hear. Aud-it, he heareth, or doth hear. *Plur.* Aud-īmus, we hear, or do hear. Aud-itis, ye hear, or do hear. Aud-iunt, they hear, or do hear.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Audi-ēbam, I heard, or did hear. Aud-iēbas, thou heardest, or didst hear. Aud-iēbat, he heard, or did hear. *Plur.* Aud-iebāmus, we heard, or did hear. Aud-iebātis, ye heard, or did hear. Aud-iēbant, they heard, or did hear.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Aud-iam, I shall or will hear. Aud-ies, thou shalt or wilt hear. Aud-iet, he shall or will hear. *Plur.* Aud-iēmus, we shall or will hear. Aud-iētis, ye shall or will hear. Aud-ient, they shall or will hear.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Aud-i aud-ito, hear thou. Aud-iat aud-ito, let him hear. *Plur.* Aud-iāmus, let us hear. Aud-ite aud-itōte, hear ye. Aud-iant aud-iunto, let them hear.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-iam, I may or can hear. Aud-ias, thou mayst or canst hear. Aud-iat, he may or can hear. *Plur.* Aud-iāmus, we may or can hear. Aud-iātis, ye may or can hear. Aud-iant, they may or can hear.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aud-irem, I might or could hear. Aud-ires, thou mightst or couldst hear. Aud-iret, he might or could hear. *Plur.* Aud-irēmus, we might or could hear. Aud-iretis, ye might or could hear. Aud-irent, they might or could hear.

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimp. Tense.

Aud-ire, to hear.

Gerunds.

Aud-iendi, of hearing. Aud-iendo, in hearing. Aud-iendum, to hear.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Aud-iens, hearing.

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Audiv-i, I heard, or have heard. Audiv-isti, thou heardest, or hast heard. Audiv-it, he heard, or hath heard. *Plur.* Audiv-imus, we heard, or have heard. Audiv-istis, ye heard, or have heard. Audiv-erunt, or Audiv-ēre, they heard, or have heard.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Audiv-eram, *I heard, or had heard.* Audiv-eras, *thou heardst, or hadst heard.* Audiv-erat, *he heard, or had heard.* *Plur.* Audiv-eramus, *we heard, or had heard.* Audiv-eratis, *ye heard, or had heard.* Audiv-erant, *they heard, or had heard.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Audiv-erim, *I might or could have heard.* Audiv-eris, *thou mightest or couldst have heard.* Audiv-erit, *he might or could have heard.* *Plur.* Audiv-erimus, *we might or could have heard.* Audiv-eritis, *ye might or could have heard.* Audiv-erint, *they might or could have heard.*

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Audiv-issem, *altho' I had heard.* Quamvis Audiv-isses, *altho' thou hadst heard.* Quamvis Audiv-isset, *altho' he had heard.* *Plur.* Quamvis Audiv-issemus, *altho' we had heard.* Quamvis Audiv-issetis, *altho' ye had heard.* Quamvis Audiv-issent, *altho' they had heard.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cum Audiv-ero, *when I shall have heard.* Cum Audiv-eris, *when thou shalt have heard.* Cum Audiv-erit, *when he shall have heard.* *Plur.* Cum Audiv-erimus, *when we shall have heard.* Cum Audiv-eritis, *when ye shall have heard.* Cum Audiv-erint, *when they shall have heard.*

Infin. Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Audiv-isse, *to have or had heard.*

III. Supines.

Audit-um, *to hear.* Audit-u, *to be heard.*

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Audit-urus, *to hear, or about to hear.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Audit-urum esse, *to hear hereafter.*

The Formation of Verbs.

A Verb has four Terminations, from which all the rest are formed; namely, *o* of the Present, *i* of the Preterperfect, *um* of the Supine, and *re* of the Infinitive.

I. From

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i* are formed *ram rim ro sse ssem*.
3. From *um* are formed *us* and *rus*.
4. From *re* all other Parts come, as *bam bo-rem a e* and *i ns*, and *dus dum do* and *di*.

C H A P. VI.

The Formation of the Verb *Sum*, and of regular Verbs in *or*.

Sum fui futurus, to be, a Verb irregular.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. *Sum*, I am. *Es*, thou art. *Est*, he is.

Plur. *Sumus*, we are. *Estis*, ye are. *Sunt*, they are.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Eram*, I was. *Eras*, thou wast. *Erat*, he was.

Plur. *Erāmus*, we were. *Erātis*, ye were. *Erant*, they were.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. *Ero*, I shall or will be. *Eris*, thou shalt or wilt be. *Erit*, he shall or will be. Plur. *Erimus*, we shall or will be. *Eritis*, ye shall or will be. *Erunt*, they shall or will be.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Sis Est. Esto*, be thou. *Sit Esto*, let him be.

Plur. *Simus*, let us be. *Sitis Este Estote*, be ye. *Sint Sunto*, let them be.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. *Sim*, I may or can be. *Sis*, thou mayst or canst be. *Sit*, he may or can be. Plur. *Simus*, we may or can be. *Sitis*, ye may or can be. *Sint*, they may or can be.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Essem*, I might or could be. *Esset*, thou mightst or couldst be. *Esset*, he might or could be. Plur. *Essēmus*, we might or could be. *Essētis*, ye might or could be. *Essent*, they might or could be.

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Esse, to be.

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Fui, *I was, or have been.* Fuisti, *thou wast, or hast been.* Fuit, *he was, or has been.* *Plur.* Fuimus, *we were or have been.* Fuistis, *ye were, or have been.* Fuerunt, or Fuere, *they were, or have been.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Fuëram, *I had been.* Fuëras, *thou has been.* Fuërat, *he had been.* *Plur.* Fuerāmus, *we had been.* Fuerātis, *ye had been,* Fuërant, *they had been.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Fuërim. *I might or could have been.* Fuëris, *thou mightst or couldst have been.* Fuërit, *he might or could have been.* *Plur.* Fuërimus, *we might or could have been.* Fueritis, *ye might or could have been.* Fuërint, *they might or could have been.*

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis fuisset, *altho' I had been.* Quamvis fuisses, *altho' thou hadst been.* Quamvis fuisset, *altho' he had been.* *Plur.* Quamvis fuissēmus, *altho' we had been.* Quamvis fuissētis, *altho' ye had been.* Quamvis fuissēt, *altho' they had been.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm fuëro, *when I shall have been.* Cūm fuëris, *when thou shalt have been.* Cūm fuërit, *when he shall have been.* *Plur.* Cūm fuerīmus, *when we shall have been.* Cūm fueritis, *when ye shall have been.* Cūm fuërit, *when they shall have been.*

Infin. Mood, Preter. and Preterpluper. Tense:

Fuisse, *to have or had been.*

The Participle in rus.

Futūrus, *that shall be.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Fore, or Futurum esse, *to be hereafter.*

A general

A general Scheme of the Variations of Verbs in or of the four Conjugations, from their principal Tense.

The First THEME.

		Sing.			Plur.		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
		I	THOU	HE	WE	YE	THEY
Indicative Mood.	Present Tense.	<i>am</i>	<i>art</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>
		1. or	āris or āre	ātur	āmur	amīni	antur
		2. eor	ēris or ēre	ētur	ēmur	emīni	entur
		3. or	ēris or ěre	itur	imur	imīni	untur
		4. ior	īris or ire	itur	imur	imīni	iuntur
	Preterimperfect Tense.	<i>was</i>	<i>wast</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>
		1. ābar	ābaris or ābare	abatur	abāmur	abamīni	abantur
		2. ēbar	ēbaris or ēbare	ebatur	ebāmur	ebamīni	ebantur
		3. ēbar	ebāris or ēbare	ebatur	ebāmur	ebamīni	ebantur
		4. iēbar	iebāris or iēbare	iebatur	iebāmur	iebamīni	iebantur
	Future Tense.	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shalt or wilt be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>
		1. ābor	ābēris or abēre	abitur	abimur	abimīni	abuntur
		2. ēbor	ebēris or ebēre	ebitur	ebimur	ebimīni	ēbuntur
		3. ar	ēris or ēre	etur	emur	emīni	entur
		4. iar	iēris or iēre	ietur	iemur	iemīni	ientur

Imperative

Imperative Mood.		<i>be thou</i>	<i>let him be</i>	<i>let us be</i>	<i>be ye</i>	<i>let them be</i>
	1.	{ āre ātor ēre	{ ētor ātor eātur	{ ēmur eāmur āmūr	{ amīni amīnor emīni	{ entur antor eantur
	2.	{ ētor ēre ātor	{ ētor ētor ātor	{ eāmur āmūr iāmūr	{ emīnor imīni imīni	{ entor antur iantur
	3.	{ ēre itor ire	{ ētor itor iātur	{ āmūr iāmūr iāmūr	{ imīnor imīni imīni	{ untor untor iuntor
	4.	{ itor itor itor	{ itor itor itor	{ iāmūr iāmūr iāmūr	{ imīnor imīni imīni	{ iuntor iuntor iuntor

Potential Mood.		<i>may or can be</i>	<i>mayst or canst be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>
	Present Tense.	1. er	{ ēris or ēre	{ ētur ētur	{ ēmur ēmur	{ emīni emīni	{ entur entur
		2. ear	{ eāris or eāre	{ eātur eātur	{ eāmur eāmur	{ eamīni eamīni	{ eantur eantur
		3. ar	{ āris or āre	{ ātur ātur	{ āmūr āmūr	{ amīni amīni	{ antur antur
		4. iar	{ iāris or iāre	{ iātur iātur	{ iāmūr iāmūr	{ iamīni iamīni	{ iantur iantur
	Preterimperfect Tense.	1. ārer	{ arēris or arēre	{ arētur arētur	{ arēmur arēmur	{ aremīni aremīni	{ arentur arentur
		2. ērer	{ erēris or erēre	{ erētur erētur	{ erēmur erēmur	{ eremīni eremīni	{ erentur erentur
		3. ěrer	{ erēris or erēre	{ erētur erētur	{ erēmur erēmur	{ eremīni eremīni	{ erentur erentur
		4. ĩrer	{ irēris or irēre	{ irētur irētur	{ irēmur irēmur	{ irēmīni irēmīni	{ irentur irentur

Infinitive Mood	{ Present and Preterimperfect Tense.	<i>to be</i>	A Participle of the Future in dus.	<i>to be</i>
		{ 1. āri 2. ēri 3. i 4. ĩri		{ 1. andus 2. endus 3. endus 4. iendus

The Second THEME for all Conjugations, ed n t.

Participle of the Preter Tense.

Indicative Mood.	Preterp. Tense.	<i>have been hæst been hath been</i>			<i>have been have been have been</i>		
		us sum	us es	us est	i fumus	i estis	i sunt
		or	or	or	or	or	or
		fui	fuiſti	fuit	fuiſmus	fuiſtis	fuere
	Preterpl. Tense.	<i>had been hadſt been had been</i>			<i>had been had been had been</i>		
		us eram	us eras	us erat	i erāmus	i erātis	i erant
		or	or	or	or	or	or
		fuēram	fuēras	fuērat	fuerāmus	fuerātis	fuērant
Potential Mood.	Preterperfect Tense.	<i>might or mightſt or might or</i> <i>could couldſt could</i>			<i>might or might or might or</i> <i>could could could</i>		
		<i>have been have been have been</i>			<i>have been have been have been</i>		
		us ſim	us ſis	us ſit	i ſimus	i ſitis	i ſint
		or	or	or	or	or	or
	fuērim	fuēris	fuērit	fuerimus	fueritis	fuērint	
	Preterpl. Tense.	<i>had been hadſt been had been</i>			<i>had been had been had been</i>		
		us eſſem	us eſſes	us eſſet	i eſſēmus	i eſſētis	i eſſent
		or	or	or	or	or	or
		fuiſſem	fuiſſes	fuiſſet	fuiſſēmus	fuiſſētis	fuiſſent
	Future Tense.	<i>ſhall ſhalt ſhall</i>			<i>ſhall ſhall ſhall</i>		
		<i>have been have been have been</i>			<i>have been have been have been</i>		
		us ero	us eris	us erit	i erimus	i eritis	i erunt
or		or	or	or	or	or	
fuēro	fuēris	fuērit	fuerimus	fueritis	fuērint		

Infinitive Mood.	Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.	to have or had been um esse or fuisse
	Future Tense.	to be hereafter 1. um iri or andum esse 2. um iri or endum esse 3. um iri or endum esse 4. um iri or iendum esse

The first Conjugation in or more particularly exemplified.

Am or am-ātus sum or fui, to be loved. *A Verb Pass. 1 Conj.*

I. Am-or am-ābar am-ābor, am-āre, am-ātor am-ēr am-ārer am-āri am-andus.

II. Amat-us sum or fui amat-us eram or fuēram amat-us sim or fuērim amat-us essem or fuisset amat-us ero or fuero amat-um esse or fuisse amat-um iri or am-andum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-or, I am loved. Am-āris, or Am-are, thou art loved. Am-ātur, he is loved. Plur. Am-āmur, we are loved. Am-amīni, ye are loved. Am-antur, they are loved.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ābar, I was loved. Am-abāris, or Am-abāre, thou wast loved. Am-abātur, he was loved. Plur. Am-abāmur, we were loved. Am-abamīni, ye were loved. Am-abantur, they were loved.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Am-ābor, I shall or will be loved. Am-abēris, or Am-abēre, thou shalt or wilt be loved. Am-abitur, he shall or will be loved. Plur. Am-abimur, we shall or will be loved. Am-abimīni, ye shall or will be loved. Am-abuntur, they shall or will be loved.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Am-āre am-ātor, be thou loved. Am-ētor am-ātor, let him be loved. Plur. Am-emur, let us be loved. Am-amīni am-amīnor, ye may or can be loved. Am-entur am-antor, let them be loved.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-āer, I may or can be loved. Am-ēris, or Am-ēre, thou mayst be loved. Am-ētur, he may or can be loved. Plur. Am-amemur, we may or can be loved. Am-amemīni, ye may or can be loved. Am-entur, they may or can be loved.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ārer, I might or could be loved. Am-arēris or Am-arēre, thou mightst or couldst be loved. Am-arētur, he might or could be loved. Plur. Am-arēmur, we might or could be loved. Am-aremīni, ye might or could be loved. Am-arentur, they might or could be loved.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimper. Tense.

Am-ari, to be loved.

The Participle of the Future in dus.

Am-andus, to be loved.

II. The Participle of the Preter Tense.

Amat-us, loved, or that has been loved.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amat-us sum or fui, I have been loved. Amat-us es or fuisti, thou hast been loved. Amat-us est or fuit, he has been loved. Plur. Amat-i sumus or fuimus, we have been loved. Amat-i estis, or fuistis, ye have been loved. Amat-i sunt or fuerunt or fuere, they have been loved.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Amat-us eram or fuëram, I had been loved. Amat-us eras or fuëras, thou hadst been loved. Amat-us erat or fuërat, he had been loved. Plur. Amat-i erāmus or fuerāmus, we had been loved. Amat-i erātis or fuerātis, ye had been loved. Amat-i erant or fuërant, they had been loved.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amat-us sim or fuërim, I might or could have been loved. Amat-us sis, or fuëris thou mightst or couldst have been loved. Amat-us sit or fuërit, he might or could have been loved. Plur. Amat-i simus or fuërimus, we might or could have been loved. Amat-i sitis or fueritis, ye might or could have been loved. Amat-i sint or fuërint, they might or could have been loved.

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Amat-us essem or fuissem, altho' I had been loved. Quamvis Amat-us esses or fuisses, altho' thou had been loved. Quamvis Amat-us esset or fuisset, altho' he had been loved. Plur. Quamvis Amat-i essemus or fuissemus, altho' we had been loved. Quamvis Amat-i essetis or fuissetis, altho' ye had been loved. Quamvis Amat-i essent or fuissent, altho' they had been loved.

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cum Amat-us ero or fuëro, when I shall have been loved. Cum Amat-us eris or fuëris, when thou shalt have been loved. Cum Amat-us erit or fuërit, when he shall have been loved. Plur. Cum Amat-i erimus or fuerimus, when we shall have been loved. Cum Amat-i eritis or fueritis, when ye shall have been loved. Cum Amat-i erunt or fuërint, when they shall have been loved.

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Amat-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been loved.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Amat-um iri or am-andum esse, to be loved hereafter.

The Second Conjugation in eor particularly exemplified.

Doc-eor doct-us sum or fui, *to be taught. A Verb Passive of the Second Conjugation.*

I. Doc-eor doc-ēbar doc-ēbor doc-ēre doc-ētor doc-eat doc-ērer doc-ēri doc-endus.

II. Doct-us doct-us sum or fui doct-us eram or fuēram doct-us sim or fuērim doctus essem or fuisset doct-us ero or fuēro doct-um esse or fuisse doct-um iri doc-endum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-eor, *I am taught. Doc-ēris or ēre, thou art taught. Doc-ētur, he is taught. Plur. Doc-ēmur, we are taught. Doc-emini, ye are taught. Doc-entur, they are taught.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbar, *I was taught. Doc-ebāris or doc-ebāre, thou wast taught. Doc-ebātur, he was taught. Plur. Doc-ebāmur, we were taught. Doc-ebamini, ye were taught. Doc-ebantur, they were taught.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbor, *I shall or will be taught. Doc-ebēris or doc-ebēre, thou shalt or wilt be taught. Doc-ebitur, he shall or will be taught. Plur. Doc-ebimur, we shall or will be taught. Doc-ebimini, ye shall or will be taught. Doc-ebuntur, they shall or will be taught.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Doc-ēre doc-ētur, *be thou taught. Doc-eatur doc-etur, let him be taught. Plur. Doc-eāmur, let us be taught. Doc-emini doc-emīnor, be ye taught. Doc-eantur doc-entor, let them be taught.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-eat, *I may or can be taught. Doc-eāris or doc-eāre, thou mayst or canst be taught. Doc-eatur, he may or can be taught. Plur. Doc-eāmur, we may or can be taught. Doc-eamini, ye may or can be taught. Doc-eantur, they may or can be taught.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ērer, *I might or could be taught. Doc-erēris or doc-erēre, thou mightst or couldst be taught. Doc-eretur, he might or could be taught. Plur. Doc-erēmur, we might or could be taught. Doc-eremini, ye might or could be taught. Doc-erentur, they might or could be taught.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperf. Tense.

Doc-ēri, *to be taught.*

The Participle of the Future in dus.

Doc-endus, *to be taught.*

II. The Participle of the Preter Tense.

Doct-us, taught, or that has been taught.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Doct-us sum or fui, I have been taught. Doct-us es or fuisti, thou hast been taught. Doct-us est or fuit, he hath been taught. *Plur.* Doct-i sumus or fuimus, we have been taught. Doct-i estis or fuistis, ye have been taught. Doct-i sunt or fuerunt or fuere, they have been taught.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Doct-us eram or fueram, I had been taught. Doct-us eras or fueras, thou hadst been taught. Doct-us erat or fuerat, he had been taught. *Plur.* Doct-i erāmus or fuerāmus, we had been taught. Doct-i erātis or fuerātis, ye had been taught. Doct-i erant or fuerant, they had been taught.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doct-us sim or fuërim, I might or could have been taught. Doct-us sis or fuëris, thou mightst or couldst have been taught. Doct-us sit or fuërit, he might or could have been taught. *Plur.* Doct-i simus or fuerimus, we might or could have been taught. Doct-i sitis or fueritis, ye might or could have been taught. Doct-i sint or fuërint, they might or could have been taught.

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Doct-us essem or fuissem, altho' I had been taught. Quamvis Doct-us esses or fuisses, altho' thou hadst been taught. Quamvis Doct-us esset or fuisset, altho' he had been taught. *Plur.* Quamvis Doct-i essemus or fuissemus, altho' we had been taught. Quamvis Doct-i essetis or fuissetis, altho' ye had been taught. Quamvis Doct-i essent or fuissent, altho' they had been taught.

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cum Doct-us ero or fuëro, when I shall have been taught. Cum Doct-us eris or fuëris, when thou shalt have been taught. Cum Doct-us erit or fuërit, when he shall have been taught. *Plur.* Cum Doct-i erimus or fuerimus, when we shall have been taught. Cum Doct-i eritis or fueritis, when ye shall have been taught. Cum Doct-i erunt or fuërint, when they shall have been taught.

Infin. Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Doct-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been taught.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Doct-um iri or doc-endum-esse, to be taught hereafter.

The Pattern of Verbs Passive in or of the Third Conjugation.

Leg-or lect-us sum or fui, to be read. *Pass. third Conjugation.*

I. Leg-or leg-ēbar leg-ar leg-ēre leg-itur leg-ar leg-ērer leg-i leg-endus.

II. Lect-us sum or fui lectus-eram or fuēram lect-us sim or fuērim lect-us essem or fuisset lect-us ero or fuēro lect-um esse or fuisse lect-um iri or leg-endum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-or, I am read. Leg-ēris or Leg-ēre, thou art read. Leg-itur, he is read. Plur. Leg-imur, we are read. Leg-imini, ye are read. Leg-untur, they are read.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ēbar, I was read. Leg-ebāris or Leg-ēbare, thou wast read. Leg-ebātur, he was read. Plur. Leg-ebāmur, we were read. Leg-ebamini, ye were read. Leg-ebantur, they were read.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Leg-ar, I shall or will be read. Leg-ēris or Leg-ere, thou shalt or wilt be read. Leg-ētor, he shall or will be read. Plur. Leg-ēmur, we shall or will be read. Leg-emini, ye shall or will be read. Leg-entur, they shall or will be read.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Leg-ere Leg-itur, be thou read. Leg-atur Leg-itor, let him be read. Plur. Leg-amur, let us be read. Leg-imini Leg-iminor, be ye read. Leg-antur Leg-untor, let them be read.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-ar, I may or can be read. Leg-āris or Leg-āre, thou mayst or canst be read. Leg-atur, he may or can be read. Plur. Leg-āmur, we may or can be read. Leg-amini, ye may or can be read. Leg-antur, they may or can be read.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ērer, I might or could be read. Leg-erēris or Leg-erēre, thou mightst or couldst be read. Leg-erētur, he might or could be read. Plur. Leg-erēmur, we might or could be read. Leg-eremini, ye might or could be read. Leg-erentur, they might or could be read.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimper. Tense.

Leg-i, to be read.

The Participle of the Future in dus.

Leg-endus, to be read.

II. The

II. The Participle of the Preter Tense.

Lect-us, read, or that has been read.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Lect-us sum or fui, I have been read. Lect-us es or fuisti, thou hast been read. Lect-us est or fuit, he has been read. Pl. Lect-i sumus or fuimus, we have been read. Lect-i estis or fuistis, ye have been read. Lect-i sunt or fuerunt or fuere, they have been read.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Lect us eram or fueram, I had been read. Lect-us eras or fueras, thou hadst been read. Lect-us erat or fuerat, he had been read. Plur. Lect-i eramus or fueramus, we had been read. Lect-i eratis, or fueratis, ye had been read. Lect-i erant or fuerant, they had been read.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Lect-us sim or fuerim, I might or could have been read. Lect-us sis or fueris, thou mightst or couldst have been read. Lect-us sit or fuerit, he might or could have been read. Plur. Lect-i simus or fuerimus, we might or could have been read. Lect-i sitis or fueritis, ye might or could have been read. Lect-i sint or fuerint, they might or could have been read.

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Lect-us essem or fuissem, altho' I had been read. Quamvis Lect-us esses or fuisses, although thou hadst been read. Quamvis Lect-us esset or fuisset, although he had been read. Plur. Quamvis Lect-i essemus or fuissemus, although we had been read. Quamvis Lect-i essetis or fuissetis, although ye had been read. Quamvis Lect-i essent or fuissent, although they had been read.

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cum Lect-us ero or fuero, when I shall have been read. Cum Lect-us eris or fueris, when thou shalt have been read. Cum Lect-us erit or fuerit, when he shall have been read. Plur. Cum Lect-i erimus or fuerimus, when we shall have been read. Cum Lect-i eritis or fueritis, when ye shall have been read. Cum Lect-i erunt or fuerint, when they shall have been read.

Infinitive Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Lect-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been read.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Lect-um iri or legendum esse, to be read hereafter

An example of Verbs Passive in ior of the Fourth Conjugation.

Audi-or audit-us sum or fui, to be heard. Pass. 4th Conjugation.

I. Aud-ior aud-iēbar aud-iar aud-īre aud-ītor aud-iar aud-īrer aud-īri aud-iendus.

II. Audit-us sum or fui audit-us eram or fuēram audit-us sim or fuērim audit-us essem or fuisset audit-us ero or fuēro audit-um esse or fuisse audit-um iri or audien-dum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-ior, I am heard. Aud-īris or Aud-īre, thou art heard. Aud-itur, he is heard. Plur. Aud-īmur, we are heard. Aud-imīni, ye are heard. Aud-iuntur, they are heard.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aud-iēbar, I was heard. Aud-iēbāris or Aud-iēbāre, thou wast heard. Aud-iēbātur, he was heard. Plur. Aud-iēbāmur, we were heard. Aud-iēbāmini, ye were heard. Aud-iēbantur, they were heard.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Aud-iar, I shall or will be heard. Aud-iēris or Aud-iēre, thou shalt or wilt be heard. Aud-iētur, he shall or will be heard. Plur. Aud-iēmur, we shall or will be heard. Aud-iemīni, ye shall or will be heard. Aud-ientur, they shall or will be heard.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Aud-īre aud-ītor, be thou heard. Aud-iātur aud-ītor, let him be heard. Plur. Aud-iāmur, let us be heard. Aud-imīni aud-imīnor, be ye heard. Aud-iantur aud-iuntor, let them be heard.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-iar, I may or can be heard. Aud-iāris or Aud-iāre, thou mayst or canst be heard. Aud-iātur, he may or can be heard. Plur. Aud-iāmur, we may or can be heard. Aud-iamīni, ye may or can be heard. Aud-iantur, they may or can be heard.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aud-īrer, I might or could be heard. Aud-irēris or Aud-irēre, thou mightst or couldst be heard. Aud-irētur, he might or could be heard. Plur. Aud-irēmur, we might or could be heard. Aud-iremīni, ye might or could be heard. Aud-irentur, they might or could be heard.

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Aud-iri, to be heard.

*The Participle of the Future in dus.**Aud-iendus, to be heard.**II. The Participle of the Preter Tense.**Audīt-us, heard.**Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Audīt-us sum or fui, I have been heard. Audīt-us es or fuisti, thou hast been heard. Audīt-us est or fuit, he has been heard. Plur. Audīt-i sumus or fuimus, we have been heard. Audīt-i estis or fuistis, ye have been heard. Audīt-i sunt or fuerunt or fuere, they have been heard.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Audīt-us, eram or fueram, I had been heard. Audīt-us eras or fueras, thou hadst been heard. Audīt-us erat or fuerat, he had been heard. Plur. Audīt-i erāmus or fuerāmus, we had been heard. Audīt-i erātis or fuerātis, ye had been heard. Audīt-i erant or fuerant, they had been heard.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Audit-us sim or fuērim, I might or could have been heard. Audit-us sis or fuēris, thou mightst or couldst have been heard. Audit-us sit or fuērit, he might or could have been heard. Plur. Audit-i simus or fuerimus, we might or could have been heard. Audit-i sitis or fueritis, ye might or could have been heard. Audit-i sint or fuērint, they might or could have been heard.

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Audit-us essem or fuissem, altho' I had been heard. Quamvis Audit-us esses or fuisses, altho' thou hadst been heard. Quamvis Audit-us esset or fuisset, altho' he had been heard. Plur. Quamvis Audit-i essemus or fuissemus, altho' we had been heard. Quamvis Audit-i essetis or fuissetis, altho' ye had been heard. Quamvis Audit-i essent or fuissent, altho' they had been heard.

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm Audit-us ero or fuēro, when I shall have been heard. Cūm Audit-us eris or fuēris, when thou shalt have been heard. Cūm Audit-us erit or fuērit, when he shall have been heard. Plur. Cūm Audit-i erimus or fuerimus, when we shall have been heard. Cūm Audit-i eritis or fueritis, when ye shall have been heard. Cūm Audit-i erunt or fuērint, when they shall have been heard.

*Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.**Audit-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been heard.**Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.**Audit-um iri or Aud-iendum esse, to be heard hereafter.*

The Formation of a Deponent.

Imit or imit-ātus sum, *to imitate.* Dep. 1 Conj.

I. Imit-or imit-ābar imit-ābor imit-āre imit-ātor imit-er
imit-ārer imit-ari imit-andi imit-ando imit-andum imit-ans
imit andus.

II. Imitāt us sum or fui imitāt-us eram or fuēram imitāt-us
fim or fuērim imitātus essem or fuissem imitātus ero or fuēro
imitāt-um esse or fuisse imitāt-um iri or imit-andum esse imitat-ūrus
imitat-ūrum esse.

Note 1. *Deponents differ not from Passives in their Latin Formation, excepting that they have the Gerunds, and the Participles of the Present and Future in rus.*

2. *The Signification in English is the same that is given in the Formation of Verbs Active.*

3. *Such Deponents as have a Neutral Signification have no Participle in dus, nor the Passive Future in um iri.*

With these Directions we refer the Learner to the foregoing Schemes for the Formation at large, and shall only point out a short Specimen of each Conjugation.

Ver-eor verit-us sum, *to fear.* Dep. 2 Conj.

I. Ver-eor ver-ēbar ver-ēbor ver-ēre ver-ētor ver-ear ver-ērer
ver-ēri ver-endi ver-endo ver-endum ver-ens ver-endus.

II. Verit-us verit-us sum or fui verit-us eram or fuēram verit-us
fim or fuērim verit-us essem or fuissem verit-us ero or fuēro verit-
um esse or fuisse verit-um iri or ver-endum esse verit-ūrus verit-
ūrum esse.

Ut-or uf-us sum, *to use.* Dep. 3 Conj.

I. Ut-or ut-ēbar, ut-ar ut-ēre ut-itor ut-ar ut-ērer ut-i ut-endi
ut-endo ut-endum ut-ens ut-endus.

II. Uf-us uf-us sum or fui uf-us eram or fuēram uf us fim or
fuērim uf-us essem or fuissem uf-us ero or fuēro uf-um esse or fuisse
uf-um iri or uf-endum esse uf-ūrus uf-ūrum esse.

Larg-ior largit-us sum, *to bestow.* Dep. 4 Conj.

I. Larg-ior larg-iēbar larg-iar larg-ire larg-itor larg-iar larg-
irer larg-iri large-iendi large-iendo large-iendum larg-iens larg-
iendus.

II. Largit-us largit-us sum or fui largit-us eram or fuēram
largit-us fim or fuērim largit-us essem or fuissem largit-us ero or
fuēro largit-um esse or fuisse largit-um iri or largien-dum esse largit-
ūrus largit-ūrum esse.

C H A P. VII.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The irregular Verbs are commonly reckoned eight, viz. Sum, Eo, Queo, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero, and Fio, with their Compounds.

Note 1. *That no Verbs are Irregular in the second Theme, or the third.*

2. *That what Persons are here left out, and not expressly said to be wanting, are regular, and may be formed by the Scheme foregoing.*

Possūm potui, Supinis caret, *to may or can be able.* Neut.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Possūm, *I am able.* Potes, *thou art able.* Potest, *he is able.*

Plur. Possūmus, *we are able.* Potestis, *ye are able.* Possunt, *they are able.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Poteram, *I was able.* Poteras, *thou wast able.* Poterat, *he was able.* Plur. Poterāmus, *we were able.* Poterātis, *ye were able.* Poterant, *they were able.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Potero, *I shall or will be able.* Poteris, *thou shalt or wilt be able.* Poterit, *he shall or will be able.* Plur. Poterimus, *we shall or will be able.* Poteritis, *ye shall or will be able.* Poterunt, *they shall or will be able.*

*The Imperative Mood is wanting.**Potential Mood, Present Tense.*

Sing. Possim, *I may be able.* Possis, *thou mayst be able.* Possit, *he may be able.* Plur. Possimus, *we may be able.* Possitis, *ye may be able.* Possint, *they may be able.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Possem, *I might be able.* Posses, *thou mightst be able.* Posset, *he might be able.* Plur. Possēmus, *we might be able.* Possētis, *ye might be able.* Possent, *they might be able.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperf. Tense.

Posse, *to be able.*

The Gerunds and Participles are wanting.

Potens potentis, *able, is a Noun Adjective.*

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Potui, *I have been able.* Potuisti, *thou hast been able.* Potuit, *he hath been able.* *Plur.* Potuimus, *we have been able.* Potuistis, *ye have been able.* Potuerunt or potuere, *they have been able.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Potueram, *I had been able.* Potueras, *thou hadst been able, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Potuerim, *I might or could have been able.* Potueris, *thou mightst or couldst have been able, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Potuisssem, *altho' I had been able.* Quamvis Potuisses, *altho' thou hadst been able, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cum Potuero, *when I shall have been able.* Cum Potueris, *when thou shalt have been able, &c.*

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Potuisse, *to have or had been able, &c.*

Prosum profui profuturus, to profit.**A Verb Neuter Irregular.****Indicative Mood, Present Tense.**

Sing. Prosum, *I profit.* Prodes, *thou profitest.* Prodest, *he profiteth.* *Plur.* Prosumus, *we profit.* Prodestis, *ye profit.* Profunt, *they profit.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Prodēram, *I did profit.* Prodēras, *thou didst profit.* Prodērat, *he did profit.* *Plur.* Proderāmus, *we did profit.* Proderātis, *ye did profit.* Prodērant, *they did profit.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Prodēro, *I shall or will profit.* Prodēris, *thou shalt or wilt profit.* Prodērit, *he shall or will profit.* *Plur.* Proderimus, *we shall or will profit.* Proderitis, *ye shall or will profit.* Prodērunt, *they shall or will profit.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Prosis prodes prodesto, *profit thou.* Profit prodesto, *let him profit.* *Plur.* Prosimus, *let us profit.* Prositis prodeste prodestote, *profit ye.* Profint profunto, *let them profit.*

Potential

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Prosim, *I may or can profit.* Prosis, *thou mayst or canst profit.* Profit, *he may or can profit.* *Plur.* Prosimus, *we may or can profit.* Prosit, *ye may or can profit.* Proint, *they may or can profit.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Prodessem, *I might or could profit.* Prodesles, *thou mightst or couldst profit.* Prodeslet, *he might or could profit.* *Plur.* Prodessemus, *we might or could profit.* Prodessetis, *ye might or could profit.* Prodeslent, *they might or could profit.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Prodesse, *to profit.*

The Gerunds and Participles are wanting.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Profui, *I have profited.* Profuisti, *thou hast profited.* Profuit, *he has profited, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Profuëram, *I had profited.* Profuëras, *thou hadst profited.* Profuërat, *he had profited, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Profuërim, *I might or could have profited.* Profuëris, *thou mightst or couldst have profited, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Profuissem, *altho' I had profited.* Quamvis Profuisses, *altho' thou hadst profited.* Quamvis profuisset, *altho' he had profited, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cùm Profuëro, *when I shall have profited.* Cùm Profuëris, *when thou shalt have profited.* Cùm Profuërit, *when he shall have profited, &c.*

Infin. Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Profuisse, *to have or had profited.*

A Participle of the Future in rus.

Profuturus, *to profit, or about to profit.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Profuturum, *to profit hereafter.*

Volo volui, to be willing ; the Supines are wanting ; a Verb Neut. Irregular of the third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Volo, I am willing. Vis, thou art willing. Vult, he is willing. Plur. Volūmus, we are willing. Vultis, ye are willing. Volunt, they are willing.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Volēbam, I was willing. Volēbas, thou wast willing. Volēbat, he was willing. Plur. Volebāmus, we were willing, &c.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Volam, I shall be willing. Voles, thou shalt be willing. Volet, he shall be willing, &c.

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Velim, I may be willing. Velis, thou mayst be willing. Velit, he may be willing. Plur. Velīmus, we may be willing. Velitis, ye may be willing. Velint, they may be willing.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Vellem, I might be willing. Velles, thou mightst be willing. Vellet, he might be willing. Plur. Vellēmus, we might be willing. Vellētis, ye might be willing. Vellent, they might be willing.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimper. Tense.

Velle, to be willing.

Gerunds.

Volendi, of being willing. Volendo, in being willing. Volendum, to be willing.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Volens, willing.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Volui, I have been willing. Voluisti, thou hast been willing. Voluit, he has been willing, &c.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Voluēram, I had been willing. Voluēras, thou hadst been willing. Voluērat, he had been willing, &c.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Voluēram, I might or could have been willing. Voluēris, thou mightst or couldst have been willing. Voluērit, he might or could have been willing, &c.

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Voluiffem, altho' I had been willing. Quamvis Voluiffes, altho' thou hadst been willing. Quamvis Voluiffet, altho' he had been willing, &c.

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cùm Voluero, when I shall have been willing. Cùm Volueris, when thou shalt have been willing. Cùm Voluerit, when he shall have been willing, &c.

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Voluiffe, to have or had been willing.

Nolo nōlui, to be unwilling ; the Supines are wanting ;
a Verb. Neut. Irregular, of the third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Nolo, I am unwilling. Nonvis, thou art unwilling. Nonvult, he is unwilling. *Plur.* Nolūmus, we are unwilling. Nonvultis, ye are unwilling. Nolunt, they are unwilling.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Nolēbam, I was unwilling. Nolēbas, thou wast unwilling. Nolēbat, he was unwilling.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Nolum, I shall or will be unwilling. Noles, thou shalt or wilt be unwilling. Nolet, he shall or will be unwilling, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Noli nolito, be thou unwilling.

Plur. Nolite nolitote, be ye unwilling.

The other Persons are wanting.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Nolim, I may be unwilling. Nolis, thou mayst be unwilling. Nolit, he may be unwilling. *Plur.* Nolīmus, we may be unwilling. Nolitis, ye may be unwilling. Nōlint, they may be unwilling.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Nollem, I might be unwilling. Nollēs, thou mightst be unwilling. Nollet, he might be unwilling. *Plur.* Nollēmus, we might be unwilling. Nollētis, ye might be unwilling. Nollent, they might be unwilling.

Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nolle, to be unwilling.

Gerunds.

Gerunds.

Nolendi, of being unwilling. Nolendo, in being unwilling. Nolendum, to be unwilling.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Nolens, unwilling.

The Second Theme is all regular.

Nolui Noluëram Noluërim Noluissësem Noluëro Noluissë.

Malo malui, to be more willing ; the Supines are wanting, a Verb Neut. irregular, of the third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Malo, I had rather. Mavis, thou hadst rather. Mavult, he had rather. Plur. Malumus, we had rather. Mavultis, ye had rather. Malunt, they had rather.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Malëbam, I was more willing. Malëbas, thou wast more willing. Malëbat, he was more willing, &c.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Malam, I shall be more willing. Males, thou shalt be more willing. Malet, he shall be more willing, &c.

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Malim, I may be more willing. Malis, thou mayst be more willing. Malit, he may be more willing. Plur. Malimus, we may be more willing. Malitis, ye may be more willing. Malint, they may be more willing.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Mallem, I might be more willing. Malles, thou mightst be more willing. Mallet, he might be more willing. Plur. Mallëmus, we might be more willing. Mallëtis, ye might be more willing. Malent, they might be more willing.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperf. Tense.

Malle, to be more willing.

Malens is not used.

The Second Theme is all regular, viz.

Malui Maluëram Maluërim Maluissësem Maluëro Maluissë.

Edo edi esum or esum, to eat ; a Verb Active of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Edo, *I eat.* Edis or es, *thou eatest.* Edit or est, *he eateth.*

Plur. Edimus, *we eat.* Editis or estis, *ye eat.* Edunt, *they eat.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Edēbam, *I was eating.* Edēbas, *thou wast eating.* Edēbat, *he was eating, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Edam, *I shall or will eat.* Edes, *thou shalt or wilt eat, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Es esto or ede edito, *eat thou.* Edat esto or edito, *let him eat.* *Plur.* Edāmus, *let us eat.* Edite editote or este estote, *eat ye.* Edant edunto, *let them eat.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Edam, *I may or can eat.* Edas, *thou mayst or canst eat, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Edērem or essem, *I might or could eat.* Edēres or esses, *thou mightst or couldst eat.* Edēret or esset, *he might or could eat.* *Plur.* Ederēmus or essēmus, *we might or could eat.* Ederētis or essētis, *ye might or could eat.* Edērent or essent, *they might or could eat.*

Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Edere or esse, *to eat.*

Gerunds.

Edendi, *of eating.* Edendo, *in eating.* Edendum, *to eat.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Edens, *eating.*

The Second Theme is all regular, viz.

Edi Edēram Edērim Edissem Edēro Edisse.

The Supines.

Esūm or estūm, *to eat.* Esu or estu, *to be eaten.*

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Esūrus or estūrus esse, *to eat, or about to eat.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Esurum or esturum esse, *to eat hereafter.*

Fero tuli latum, to bear, or suffer ; a Verb Active of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Fero, *I bear.* Fers, *thou bearest.* Fert, *he beareth.* *Plur.* Ferimus, *we bear.* Fertis, *ye bear.* Ferunt, *they bear.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferēbam, *I was bearing.* Ferēbas, *thou wast bearing, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Feram, *I shall or will bear.* Feres, *thou shalt or wilt bear.* Feret, *he shall or will bear.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Fer ferto, *bear thou.* Ferat ferto, *let him bear.* *Plur.* Ferāmus, *let us bear.* Ferte fertōte, *bear ye.* Ferant ferunto, *let them bear.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Feram, *I may or can bear.* Feras, *thou mayst or canst bear, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferrem, *I might or could bear.* Ferres, *thou mightst or couldst bear.* Ferret, *he might or could bear.* *Plur.* Ferrēmus, *we might or could bear.* Ferrētis, *ye might or could bear.* Ferrent, *they might or could bear.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Ferre, *to bear.*

Gerunds.

Ferendi, *of bearing.* Ferendo, *in bearing.* Ferendum, *to bear.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Ferens, *bearing.*

The Second and Third Themes are all regular, viz.

Tuli tulēram tulērim tulissem tulēro tulisse latum latu latūrus latūrum esse.

Feror latus sum, to be born, or suffered ; a Verb Passive of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Feror, *I am born.* Ferris or ferre, *thou art born.* Fertur, *he is born.* *Plur.* Ferimur, *we are born.* Ferimini, *ye are born.* Feruntur, *they are born.*

Indicative

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferēbar, *I was born.* Ferebāris or ferebāre, *thou wast born.* Ferebātur, *he was born, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Ferar, *I shall be born.* Ferēris or ferēre, *thou shalt be born, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Ferre fertor, *be thou born.* Ferātur fertor, *let him be born.* Plur. Ferāmur, *let us be born.* Ferimini ferimīnor, *be ye born.* Ferantur feruntor, *let them be born.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Ferar, *I may or can be born.* Ferāris or ferāre, *thou mayst or canst be born, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferrer. *I might or could be born.* Ferrēris or ferrēre, *thou mightst or couldst be born.* Ferrētur, *he might or could be born.* Plur. Ferrēmur, *we might or could be born.* Ferremini, *ye might or could be born.* Ferrentur, *they might or could be born.*

Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Ferri, *to be born.*

The other Tenses are regular, according to the Conjugation of Passives, viz.

Latus sum or fui latus eram or fuēram latus sim or fuērim latus essem or fuisset latus ero or fuēro latum esse or fuisse latum iri or ferendum esse.

Fio factus sum, to be made; a Verb Neut. Passive of the Fourth Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Fio, *I am made.* Fis, *thou art made.* Fit, *he is made.* Plur. Fimus, *we are made.* Fitis, *ye are made.* Fiunt, *they are made.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Fiēbam, *I was made.* Fiēbas, *thou wast made.* Fiēbat, *he was made, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Fiam, *I shall or will be made.* Fies, *thou shalt or wilt be made.* Fiet, *he shall or will be made, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Fito, *be thou made.* Fiat fito, *let him be made.* Plur. Fiamus,

mus, let us be made. Fite fitōte, be ye made. Fiant fiunto, let them be made.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Fiam, I may or can be made. Fias, thou mayst or canst be made. Fiat, he may or can be made.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Fiērem, I might or could be made. Fiēres, thou mightst or couldst be made. Fiēret, he might or could be made. Plur. Fiērēmus, we might or could be made. Fiērētis, ye might or could be made. Fiērent, they might or could be made.

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Fiēri, to be made.

The Gerunds and Participles in ens are wanting.

The Participles of the Future in dus.

Faciendus, to be made.

The Second Theme is regular, viz.

Factus sum or fui factus eram or fuēram factus sim or fuērī factus essem or fuissē factus ero or fuēro factum esse or fuisse factum iri or faciendum esse.

N. 1. Dico makes dic in the Imperative Mood, for dice; and duco makes duc, for duce.

2. There are twelve Verbs in io of the third Conjugation that have i extraordinary in their endings, in every Tense, where the fourth Conjugation has ī, or i before a Vowel.

Facio feci factum, to do; a Verb Active of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Facio, I do. Facis, thou dost. Facit, he doth. Plur. Facīmus, we do. Facītis, ye do. Faciunt, they do.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Faciēbam, I was doing. Faciēbas, thou wast doing. Faciēbat, he was doing. Plur. Faciēbāmus, we were doing. Faciēbātis, ye were doing. Faciēbant, they were doing.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Faciam, I shall or will do. Facies, thou shalt or wilt do. Faciet, he shall or will do. Plur. Faciēmus, we shall or will do. Faciētis, ye shall or will do. Facient, they shall or will do.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Fac facito, *do thou.* Faciat facito *let him do.* *Plur.* Faciāmus, *let us do.* Facite facitote, *do ye.* Faciant faciunto, *let them do.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Faciam, *I may or can do.* Facias, *thou mayst or canst do.* Faciat, *he may or can do.* *Plur.* Faciāmus, *we may or can do.* Faciātis, *ye may or can do.* Faciant, *they may or can do.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Facērem, *I might or could do.* Facēres, *thou mightst or couldst do.* Facēret, *he might or could do &c.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimper. Tense.

Facere, *to do.*

Gerunds.

Faciendi, *of doing.* Faciendo, *in doing.* Faciendum, *to do.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Faciens, *doing.*

The Second Theme is all regular, viz.

Feci feceram fecerim fecissem fecero fecisse.

The Third Theme.

Factum factu facturus facturum esse.

Orior ortus sum, to rise ; a Verb Deponent of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Oris or orire, *thou risest.* Oritur, *he riseth.*

Plur. Orimur, *we rise.*

Potior potitus sum, to enjoy ; a Verb Deponent of the Fourth Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Potior, *I enjoy.* Potēris or potēre & potiris or potire, *thou enjoyest.* Potitur & potitur, *he enjoys* *Plur.* Potimur & Potimur, *we enjoy.* Potimini, *ye enjoy.* Potiuntur, *they enjoy.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Potērer, *I might or could enjoy.* Poterēris or poterēre, *thou mightst or couldst enjoy.* Poterētur, *he might or could enjoy.* *Plur.* Poterēmur, *we might or could enjoy.* Poteremini, *ye might or could enjoy.* Poterentur, *they might or could enjoy.*

Eo ivi itum, to go; a Verb Neuter Irregular of the Fourth Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Eo, *I go.* Is, *thou goest.* It, *he goeth.* *Plur.* Imus, *we go.* Itis, *ye go.* Eunt, *they go.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ibam, *I was going.* Ibas, *thou wast going.* Ibat, *he was going.* *Plur.* Ibāmus, *we were going.* Ibātis, *ye were going.* Ibant, *they were going.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Ibo, *I shall or will go.* Ibis, *thou shalt or wilt go.* Ibit, *he shall or will go.* *Plur.* Ibimus, *we shall or will go.* Ibitis, *ye shall or will go.* Ibunt, *they shall or will go.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. I ito *go thou.* Eat ito, *let him go.* *Plur.* Eāmus, *let us go.* Ite itōte, *go ye.* Eant eunto, *let them go.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Eam, *I may or can go.* Eas, *thou mayst or canst go.* Eat, *he may or can go.* *Plur.* Eāmus, *we may or can go.* Eātis, *ye may or can go.* Eant, *they may or can go.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Irem, *I might or could go.* Ires, *thou mightst or couldst go.* Iret, *he might or could go.* *Plur.* Irēmus, *we might or could go.* Irētis, *ye might or could go.* Irent, *they might or could go.*

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Ire, *to go.*

Gerunds.

Eundi, *of going.* Eundo, *in going.* Eundum, *to go.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Iens, *Gen.* Euntis, *going.*

So are formed all the Compounds of eo; as also queo, to be able, and veneo, to be sold, saving that queo is not used in the Imperative Mood, and both of them want the Participle of the Present Tense.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Impersonal and Defective Verbs.

DELECTAT, delectavit, *it delighteth*. Imperf. A & 1 Conj.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense, Delectat, *it delighteth*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Delectābat, *it did delight*.

Future Tense, Delectābit, *it shall or will delight*.

Imperative Mood, Delectet, *let it delight*.

Potential Mood, Present Tense, Delectet, *it may delight*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Delectāret, *it might delight*.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense, Delectāre, *to delight*.

Note, Most Impersonal Verbs want the Gerunds and the Participle of the Present Tense.

II. Indic. Preter. Tense, Delectāvit, *it has delighted*.

Preterpluperfect Tense, Delectavērat, *it had delighted*.

Potent. Mood, Preterper. Tense, Delectavērit, *it might have delighted*.

Preterpluperfect Tense, Si delectavisset, *if it had delighted*.

Future Tense, Cū delectavērit, *when it shall have delighted*.

Infin. Mood, Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense, Delectavisse, *to have or had delighted*.

STUDETUR Studitum, *they study*. Imperf. Pass. 2 Conj.

I. Ind. Pres. Tense, Studetur, *they study*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Studebātur, *they were studying*.

Future Tense, Studebitur, *they shall study*.

Imperative Mood, Studeātur studētor, *let them be studying*.

Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense, Cū Studeātur, *seeing they study*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Cū Studerētur, *seeing they did study*.

II. Ind. Preterp Tense, Studitum est or fuit, *they have studied*.

Preterpluperfect Tense, Studitum erat or fuērat, *they had studied*.

Subj. Preterperf. Tense, Cū Studitum sit or fuērit, *seeing they have studied*.

Preterplu. Tense, Si Studitum esset or fuisset, *if they had studied*.

Future Tense, Cū Studitum erit or fuērit, *when they shall have studied*.

Note, That the Impersonals Passive may have the Signification of any other Person as well as the third Person Plural, if it be expressed after it in the Ablative Case with the Preposition à.

AIO, *to say, to affirm* Def. 3 Conj.

Indic. Present Tense, S Aio, *I say* Ais, *thou sayest*. Ait, *he saith*.

P. Aiunt, *they say*.

Indicative

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aiēbam, *I did say.* Aiēbas, *thou didst say.* Aiēbat, *he did say.* *Plur.* Aiebāmus, *we did say.* Aiebātis, *ye did say.* Aiēbant, *they did say.*

Imperative Mood.

Ai, say thou.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

S. Aias, *thou mayst say.* Aiat, *he may say.*

P. Aiāmus, *we may say.* Aiant, *they may say.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Aiens, *saying.*

AUSIM, *to dare.**Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.*

S. Si Aufim, *if I dare.* Si Aufis, *if thou darest.* Si Aufit, *if he dare.*

P. Si Aufint *if they dare.*

SALVE, *Good morrow, God save thee.* Def. 2 Conj.

Ind. Future Tense, Salvēbis, *God save thee.*

Imper. Mood, S. Salve Salvēto, *God save thee.*

P. Salvēte Salvētōte, *God save ye.*

Infin. Mood, Salvēre, *to be safe or well.*

AVE, *hail.*

Imper. Mood, S. Ave Avēto, *God speed you.*

P. Avēte Avetōte, *all hail, God speed ye.*

CEDO, *give, tell, reach hither.*

Imper. Mood, S. Cedo *give or tell thou.* *P.* Cedite, *give or tell ye.*

FAXO, *to grant.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense, S. Faxo, *I'll do it.* Faxim, * *I would do it.* Faxis, *thou mayst grant.* Faxit, *he may grant.* *P.* Dii Faxint, *the Gods grant.*

* Faxim and Faxo are used instead of Fecerim and Fecero.

FOREM, *to be.**Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.*

S. Forem, *I might be.* Fores, *thou mightst be.* Foret, *he might be.*

P. Forent *they might be.*

Infinitive Mood, Fore, *to be hereafter.*

QUÆSO, *to pray or beseech.*

S. Quæso, *I pray.* *P.* Quæsumus, *we pray.*

INQUIO,

INQUIO, to say, Def. 3 Conj.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

S. Inquio, or Inquam, I say. Inquis, thou sayest. Inquit, he saith.

P. Inquimus, we say. Inquiunt, they say:

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

S. Inquisti, thou hast said. Inquit, he has said.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

S. Inquies thou shalt say. Inquiet, he shall say.

Imper. Mood, Inque Inquito, say thou.

Potential Mood, Present Tense. S. Inquiat, he may say.

A Participle of the Present Tense, Inquiens, saying.

VALE farewell, adieu.

Indicative Mood Future Tense, Valēbis, fare thou well.

Imperative Mood, S. Vale Valeto, farewell.

P. Valēte Valetōte, fare ye well.

Infinitive Mood, Valēre, to be well.

DEFIT, it is wanting.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense, Defit it is wanting.

Future Tense, Defiet, it will be wanting.

Potential Mood, Present Tense, Defiat, it may be wanting.

Infinitive Mood, Defiēri, to be wanting, to fall short.

OVAT, he rejoices. Ovans, triumphing.

MEMENTO Memini, to remember.

Imperative Mood, S. Memento, remember thou. P. Mementote, remember ye.

The second Theme is perfect, as Memini, I remember. Meminēram, I did remember. Meminērim, I might have remembered. Meminissem, I had remembered. Meminēro, I shall remember. Meminisse, to remember.

In like manner, COEPI, I begin or began, and ODI, I hate, have not only the second Theme intire, but regular.

DOR, I am given; FOR, I speak; SCI. know thou; DER, I may be given; FER, I may speak: Also, FURO, I rave, are not found in Authors.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

There are three things especially to be considered in a Participle, viz. Time, Signification, and Declension.

I. The

I. The Tenses of Participles are three, the *Present*, *Preterite*, and *Future*.

Participles of the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present} \\ \text{Preterite} \\ \text{Future} \end{array} \right\}$ Tense end in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ns \\ tus, sus, xus. \\ rus, dus. \end{array} \right.$

II. The Signification of Participles is either *Active*, *Passive*, or *Neuter*, after the Manner of the Verbs from which they come.

Participles $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in } ns \text{ and } rus \text{ are generally } Active. \\ \text{in } dus \text{ always } Passive. \\ \text{in } tus, sus, xus, \text{ are generally } Passive; \text{ sometimes } Active \text{ or } Common. \end{array} \right.$

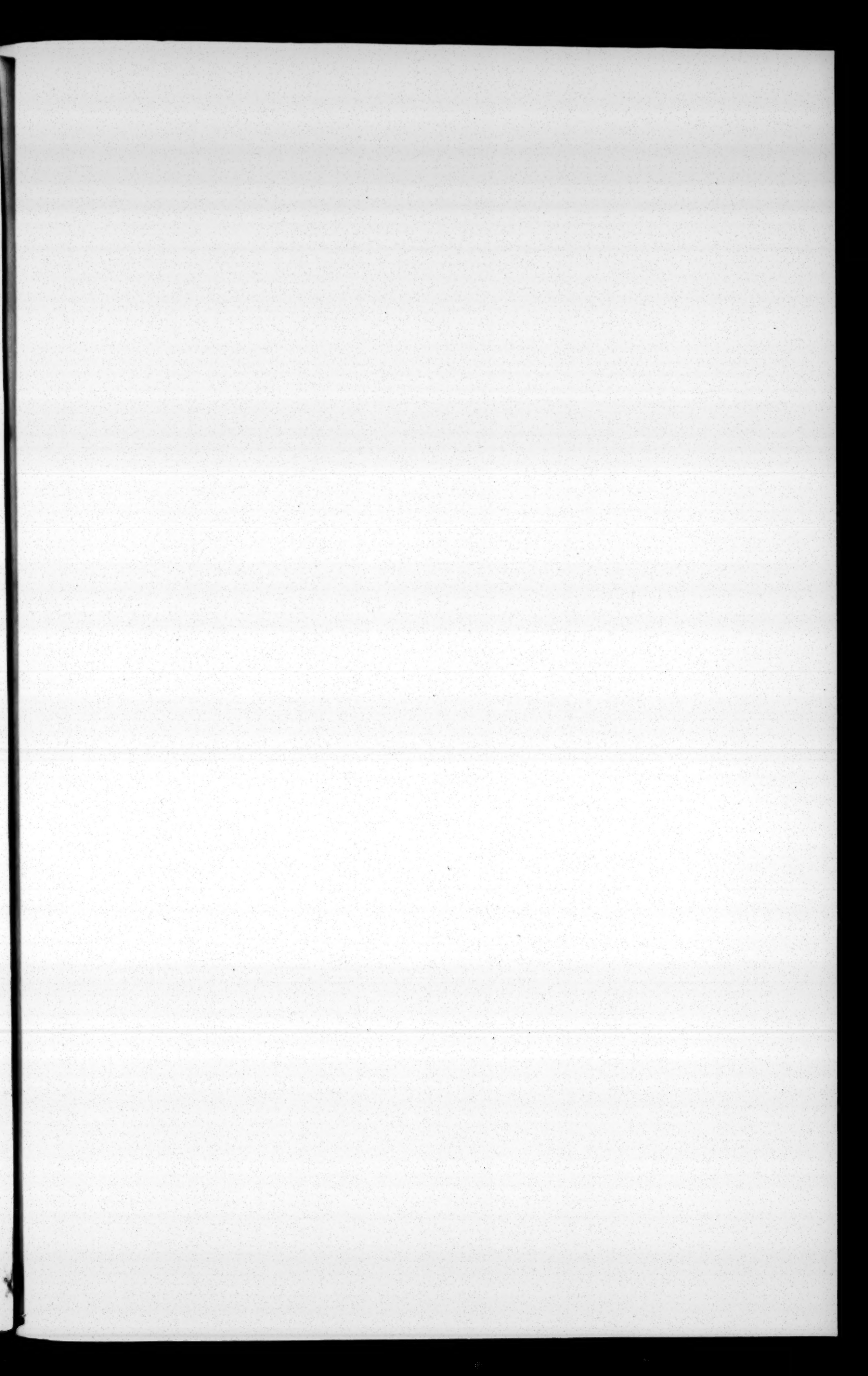
III. All Participles are Adjectives; those which end in *ns* are of the *third Declension*; but all the rest are of the *First* and *Second*.

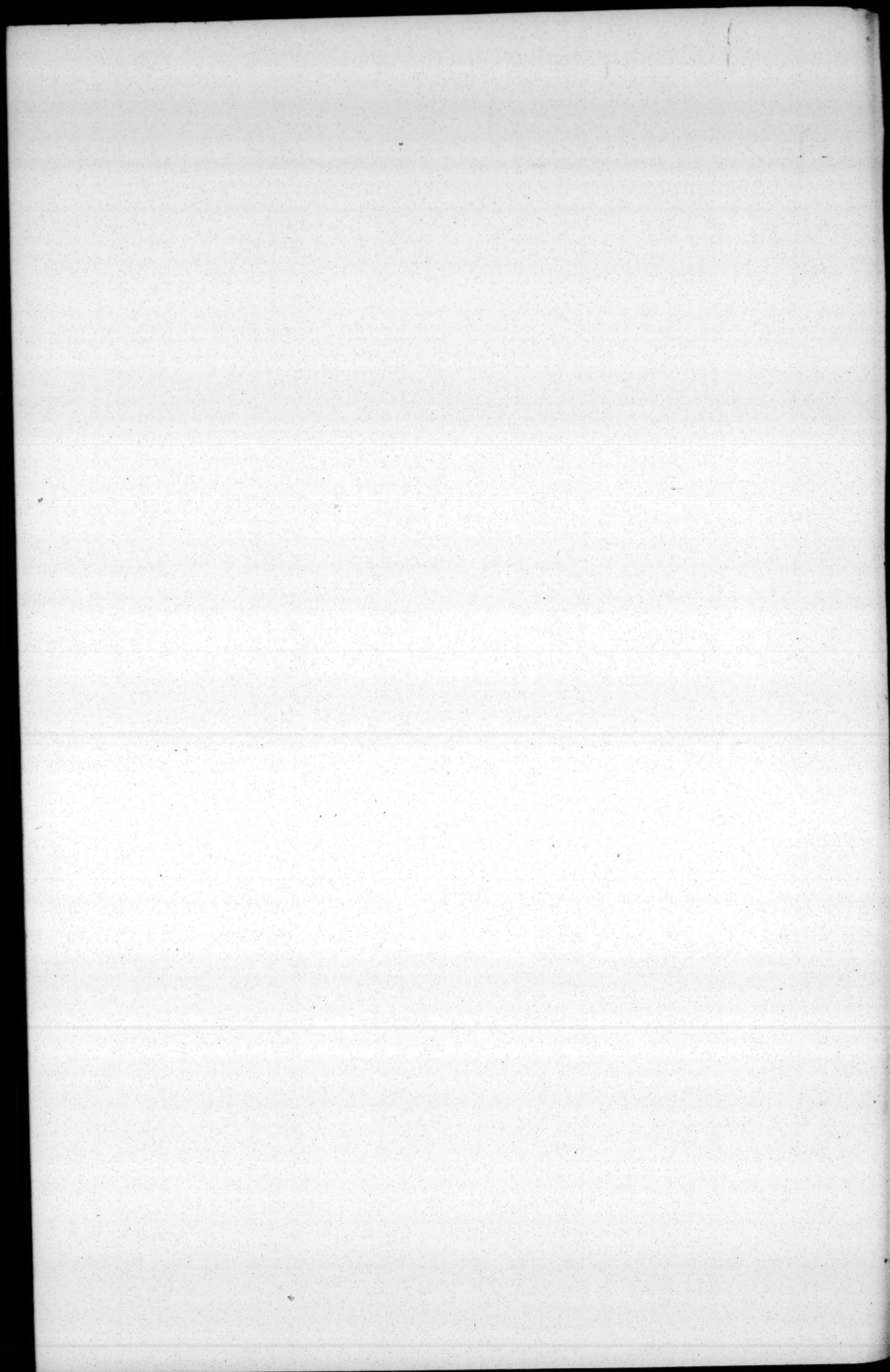
Of GERUNDS and SUPINES.

Gerunds and *Supines*, which, because of their near Relation to Verbs, are by some, properly called Participle Words, are a Sort of *Substantive* Nouns, expressing the Action of the Verb in general, or in particular. *Gerunds* are Substantives of the second Declension, and complete in all their Cases, except the *Vocative*. *Supines* are Substantives of the fourth Declension, having only two Cases, the Accusative in *um*, which makes the *first Supine*; and the Ablative in *u*, which makes the *last Supine*.



F I N I S.





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